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PUBLISHED BY ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, No. 112 CHESNUT STREET, BETWEEN THIRD & FOURTH STREETS, AND TWO DOORS BELOW THE POST-OFFICE—☞ COUNTING-ROOM ON HUDSON'S ALLEY.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE LAY OF THE MARINER.

The waves in murmurs softly flow
The winds from Heaven gently blow;
How still upon the Ocean's breast,
That beauteous Island seems to rest!
By many a sparkling gem it's bound,
An emerald, set with brilliants round;
Tranquil and calm it seems to lie,
"A cloud upon a Summer's sky."

And yet I ween the swelling tide
Will widely dash against its side;
I warn thee, Mariner, beware!
Danger and death are lurking there;
Thou will not heed? then hear my cry,
And spread thy sail and haste away.

The morning was bright,
And the flowers were blooming,
The grass waved high,
The air perfuming:
"Awake, my love!" the Mariner cry'd,
"My barque is dancing on the tide,
A sailor's wife must love the sea,
Awake my bride and come with me,
And thou my polar star shall be."

And what was Genevieve's emotion,
When borne upon the pathless ocean?
I cannot tell—perhaps 'twas fear
That wet her cheek with many a tear;
And yet methinks her heart was gay,
For smiles would chase those tears away.

"And sad," she said, "I will not be,
Thy path is marked upon the sea;
And there is one, whose eye will keep
Its vigil, when thine own shall sleep!
He looks the caverns of the deep,
And holds alike the sea and land
Within the hollow of his hand."

How sweet to land upon this Isle,
And rest from noon-day heams awhile!
And now the Mariner once more,
Must spread his sail for yonder shore;
But Genevieve, in sportive play,
Declared her purpose was to stay.

"I cannot go," she said, "with thee,
Queen of this Island I will be;
Go, if thou will, to yonder shore,
And when thy duty there is o'er,
Perhaps if thou com'st back again,
I'll make thee my high chamberlain."

Again he spread the sunny sail,
It flutter'd in the rising gale,
The waves run high, no human power
Controls the sea's tempestuous hour;
The mountain waters rudely cast
The foaming spray upon the blast;
His little barque was wildly driven
Before the scattering winds of heaven,
One blessed thought could yet relieve,
My wife is safe, my Genevieve!

That mighty power, which can at will,
Command the tempest to be still,
Hush'd the rude sea, the rainbow spread
Like a bright halo, round his head;
Again he plied the lab'ring oar
To reach the "Emerald Isle" once more.

The minstrel ceased, and drooped his head
"Though fifty years have passed," he said,
"These scalding tears will yet be shed;
The waves had o'er the Island swept,
Beneath the waters still it slept!
My time is short, I will not grieve,
I soon shall join my Genevieve!" P. S.

THE GRAVE.

Tread, at the solemn hour of night,
When folly's visions take their flight,
The silence of the grave:
Go—where among the countless dead
The weeds grow on each reckless bed,
And the rank grass doth wave.

'Twill tell thee more, than wisdom's store,
Of present days, or days of yore
Could ever here impart:
It is a stillness that doth speak,
A tale that oft will blanch the cheek,
And school the haughty heart. W.

TO ——

My heart is with thee! many a year
Hath written there its line of sorrow,
And low and faltering is the voice
That faintly tells of peace to-morrow;
For they I loved in youth have gone—
The young, the beautiful, are fled;
And I have wearied Heaven with prayers
That I might share their lowly bed.

There lie the young, the good, the fair,
In death's undisturbed sleep reposing;
And blest beyond the living, they
On whom the marble gates are closing:
Yet, one is left—the last, the best,
The loveliest of the favourite few—
One beam, on which my own relies
In every care, and finds it true.

It makes me proud, it makes me bless,
To find that heart my sorrow sharing;
To see that mild unerring eye
The kindness of the soul declaring—
To mark upon my dreary way
That single pleasure shining still,
Like the last blush that evening leaves
To glory on the western hill.

I would not mar thy thoughts of joy,—
Oh! may they on, like mine, deserve thee;
Yet sometimes think, in weary hours,
Of him who loves—but would not grieve thee:
I ask not for thy angel smile,
To hearts by early suffering tried,
The secret tear affection gives
Is dearer than the world beside!

I love to see thy chosen star
Beyond the far off hill descending;
I love to see the sun set far
In hues of flame divinely blending;
For every scene thy spirit loves,
Has deep and sacred charms for mine;
Then do not coldly turn away,
And scorn a heart entirely thine!

But if my days, unblest by thee,
Must pass in unregarded sadness,
Still, in the visions of the night,
Shall joy fill high her cup of gladness;—
When throng'd around the loved, the blest,
And thou, the brightest of the train,
I'll rest in that unchanging dream,
And never—never, wake again! W.

ORIGINAL.

A DREAM OF BY-PAST TIME.

For thou art Woman—with that word
Life's dearest hopes and memory come;
Truth, beauty, love—in her adored,
And earth's lost paradise restored,
In the green bower of home. *Halleck.*

We are all dreamers. Indeed, our whole existence—what is it made up of, but the "disjointed visions" of "feverish dreams?" Seen through the vista of intervening time, our by-past life seems like the half-remembered passages of some curiously wrought fiction, rather than the cold, stern realities which the ever fleeting present is constantly presenting to us. Every mind has treasured up in the store-house of memory, some fond dream of early life, to which it recurs with delight, whenever an idle, a gloomy, or an unsocial hour calls up the musing spirit, and turns it back on the past.—Of such a character is the following, which came crowding upon my mind, and knocking at the door of my heart, as I sat musing the other evening, in rather an idle mood; and as I found it very grateful to my spirits, after a day devoted to the drudgery of business, I have sketched it for the amusement of my readers.

During my early years I had escaped for a season from the restraints of school discipline, and was roving the country free as the mountain deer. The quiet village of P—— was always a favourite resort, and its church-yard was a chosen retreat. There have I lain for hours beneath the aged trees that shade the quiet homes of death, and dreamed of "the better land" until I have almost forgotten my pilgrimage in this "vale of tears." Returning from one of these silent lectures from the tombs, I witnessed a scene among the living, which will long linger upon the page of memory. Passing a neat but secluded dwelling, one window opening down to the ground, showed the interior of a small parlour, plainly and modestly furnished, but pannelled all around with well filled book cases. A piano stood in one corner, and in another, two fine globes and an orrery. Some small flower baskets were tastefully arranged upon the mantlepiece; and at a table near a window sat a gentleman writing, or rather leaning over his writing desk, with a pen in his hand; for his eyes were directed towards the gravel walk before the window, where a lady—an elegant looking woman, whose plain white robe and dark uncovered hair well became the sweet matronly expression of her face and figure, was anxiously stretching out her encouraging arms to her little daughter, who came laughing and tottering towards her on the soft green turf; her tiny feet, as they essayed their first independent steps in the eventful paths of life, twisting and twining with graceful awkwardness and unsteady pressure, under the disproportionate weight of her chubby person. It was a sweet, heart-thrilling sound, the joyous, crowing laugh of the young creature, when with one last, bold, mighty effort, she reached the maternal arms, and was caught up to the maternal bosom, and half-suffocated with kisses, in an ecstacy of unspeakable love.

As if provoked to emulous loudness by the mirthful outcry, and impatient to mingle its clear notes with that young innocent voice, a blackbird, embowered in a neighbouring elm-tree, poured out such a flood of full, rich melody, as stilled the baby's laugh, and for a moment arrested its observant ear. But for a moment—the kindred nature burst out into full chorus: the baby clapped her hands and laughed aloud; and after her fashion mocked the unseen songstress. The bird redoubled her tuneful efforts—and still the baby laughed—and still the bird rejoined; and both together raised such a melodious din, that the echoes of the old church rang again: never, since the contest of the nightingale with her human rival, was heard such an emulous conflict. I could have laughed for company, from my unseen lurking place, behind the dark shadow of a stately column at the portal of the church. It was altogether such a scene as I shall never forget; and one from which I could scarcely tear myself away: nay I did not—I stood motionless as a statue in my dark grey niche, till the objects before me became indistinct in twilight; till the last slanting sunbeams had been long withdrawn from the highest panes of the church window, till the blackbird's song was hushed, and the baby's voice was still, and the mother and her nursling had retreated into the quiet dwelling, and the evening taper gleamed through the fallen white curtain and still opened window.

But ere that curtain fell, another act of the beautiful pantomime had passed in review before me. The mother with the infant in her arms, had seated herself in a low chair, within the little parlour. She untied the frock strings and drew it off dexterously at intervals, as the restless gambols of the still untired child afforded opportunity, and displayed the plump white shoulders of the frolicksome little urchin, shrugging up in antic merriment, far above the slackened shoulder straps. Then the mother's hand stripped off one red shoe, and having done so, her lips were pressed, almost as it seemed involuntarily to the little naked foot she still held. The other, as if in proud love of liberty, had spurned off to a distance the fellow shoe; and now the darling, disarrayed for its innocent slumbers, was hushed and quieted, but not yet to rest; the night dress was yet to be put on, and the little crib was not there; not yet to rest—but to perform the mighty duty thus early required of the young immortal—to lift its little voice to the Maker Omnipotent. And in a moment it was hushed; and in a moment its small hands were pressed together between the mother's hands, and the sweet serious eye was raised and fixed upon the mother's eye, where beamed, as yet, the infant's heaven; while it was apparent that the little innocent was lisping out its unconscious prayer: unconscious, yet surely not unaccepted. A kiss from maternal lips was the token of approval; and then she arose, and gathering up the scattered garments in the same grasp with the half-naked child, she held it smiling to its father, who as he upraised it after having imprinted a kiss upon its cheek, exhibited in the expression of his face, all the holy fervour of a father's blessing.

Then the mother withdrew her little one, and then the curtain fell; and then Moore's beautiful lines came flitting across my memory:

One hour of passion so sacred, is worth
Whole ages of heartless and wandering bliss;
And oh! if there be an Elysium on earth,
It is this—it is this!

Still I lingered near the spot, for after the interval of a few minutes, sweet sounds arrested my departing steps. A few notes from the piano, a low prelude stole sweetly out,—a voice still sweeter mingling its tones with a soft quiet accompaniment, which swelled out gradually into a strain of sacred harmony, and the words of their evening hymn came wafted towards the house of prayer. Then all was still in the cottage and around it, and the perfect silence and the deepening shadows, brought to my mind more forcibly the lateness of the hour, and warned me to turn my steps to my lodging. So I moved a few steps,—and yet again I lingered, for the moon was rising, and the stars were shining out in the clear cloudless heaven; and the bright reflection of one danced and glittered like a liquid fire-fly on the ripple of the stream, just where it glided into a dark deep pool, beneath a little rustic foot-bridge, which led from where I stood into a shadowy green lane, communicating with the neighbouring village. As I passed onward the words of the poet were still burning in my mind;

There's a bliss beyond all that the minstrel has told
When two that are linked in one heavenly tie,
With heart never changing and brow never cold,
Love on through all ills, and love till they die! P.

From the New York Enquirer.

☞ *Caution.*—A Southern paper admonishes the public to be on their guard against two suspicious persons named *Brandy* and *Whiskey*, who are now prowling about the country maltreating and destroying a great number of people. It is said that they mean to reside for some time in this city. They have been pointed out to us in company with a third ruffian who calls himself *Rum*. *Whiskey* is a foreigner. He has lived several years in Scotland, and is well known in Ireland, where he passed himself off under the assumed names of *Parnteish* and *Potyeen*. Since his emigration to this country, he resided a long while at *Monongahela*. He is now a regularly naturalized citizen, and may be met with at all hours of the day or night in the hotels and streets of New York. He is a mean looking, yellow-faced fellow, who generally mixes himself up with persons of very opposite characters. We have seen him arm-and-arm with Messrs. *Sugar* and *Lemon*. When so supported, he always gets into hot water, and is very quarrelsome. All three of them go into the streets *punching* every body they meet, staggering some and knocking down others. No better evidence can be given of the effects of "evil communication" than this, for *Sugar* and *Lemon*, when out of *Whiskey's* influence, are very respectable and harmless people. Sugar is particularly sweet tempered, but when Whiskey gets hold of him all his sweetness melts away. The habits of Whiskey are all low, and though some of them keep up a secret intercourse with him, yet he is not publicly recognized by the members of "Good Society." *Monsieur Brandy*, on the other hand, is more genteel, and may occasionally be encountered at the tables of persons of condition. He sat opposite to us yesterday, and behaved very becomingly, probably because the company took scarcely any notice of him. His complexion is ruddy and high coloured, and his general manner spirited and agreeable—In matters of taste he is remarkable for smartness and pungency. Brandy is a Frenchman by birth, and belongs to the ancient family of *De Cognac*. It is to be lamented that a person with such gentlemanly capacities should ever mingle with people of such bad colour as Whiskey and Rum. This Rum is a decided Ruffian. His very looks condemn him. His face is of a dark sallow hue, and from the unpleasant effluvia which proceed from him, we suspect he is sadly unclean in his habits, and has an antipathy to water, and yet he is a monstrous coxcomb, and is always admiring his own appearance in a glass. Fortunately he seldom intrudes into the company of *gens comme il faut*. He delights to linger about pot-houses and ship-yards, and to blow it out with daily labourers and sailors. It is shrewdly conjectured that he is fond of drink, for he may be generally met with about "grog time." *Rum* is manifestly of West India origin. The principal seat of the family is on the plantations of *Jamaica*, although some of the illegitimate branches have resided for several years in *New England*, where their influence is most unfavorable to the proverbial "*steady habits*" of the country. The individual who is now in New York, is from the West Indies. He is called by those who know him "Old Jamaica," to distinguish him from his New-England kinsmen.

From these descriptions our readers may be able to discover and avoid these suspicious characters. All connection with them is disreputable, and great injury to health, purse and fame, must attend the slightest intimacy.

☞ *Mem.* These vagabonds are not to be confounded with an elegant and accomplished Frenchman, who has taken up his residence in this city—It is not permitted us to mention his name, but his card of address is "J. C——, *from Champagne*." We have dined very frequently in company with this tasteful stranger, and found him surprisingly agreeable, sparkling and delicious. His appearance is highly in his favor, and his conversation most eloquent, fresh, and bubbling over with wit and spirit.

View of the Pennsylvania State Prison,

IN THE VICINITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

The above represents a front view of the form of the new Penitentiary now building near this city—designed and engraved expressly for the *Casket*.

This spacious edifice was planned by Mr. John Haviland, under whose superintendence the work is going on. When completed, it will constitute, it is believed, one of the most efficient, and withal, most merciful corrections of vice, that has ever been built. We design giving some general idea of its interior structure, together with the mode of treatment, to which its unhappy inmates, for crime, will be subjected. The object of the architect has been, to plan a building, in which a very large number of convicts might be confined, subject to suitable labor, and with the least possible intercourse with their fellow criminals, and even with the persons appointed to oversee their labor and superintend their cells.—That this object has been effected in an eminent degree, it would seem evident from examination of the structure; nor has the important consideration of the prisoners comfort been overlooked—light, heat and cleanliness, are provided for. The following gives some idea of the structure of the cells and their interior economy:—

"The seven blocks of cells which form the body of the design, are of the most simple form, being parallelograms, which, by their disposition, possess all the advantages of a polygon figure without the expense attending it. Each building contains 86 cells, twelve feet long, eight feet wide, and ten feet high, with an exercising yard to each. The partition walls between the cells are calculated to be 18 inches in thickness, and their foundation three feet deep: the wall next the passage is of similar thickness and depth; the exterior wall to be two feet three inches thick, and four feet below the level of the yard. In each cell there is a floor of masonry 12 inches in thickness, on which is proposed to be laid long curb-stones, ten inches thick, that extend the whole width of the cells and terminating under the partition wall, which would effectually prevent escape by excavation. The windows are inserted in the barrelled ceiling, and formed by a convex reflector of 8 inches diameter, termed *dead eyes*; this would be found to give ample light to the cells, from a position the best for ventilation and the admission of light, and a desirable one from its being out of the reach of the prisoners climbing up to escape, or to converse from one cell to that of another; the glass is hung up at the apex of a cast iron cone that is securely fixed in the solid masonry of the ceiling, and would be found a cheap and excellent window. A simple bell is provided, that is proposed to be hung against the wall to which it is made to button in the day time, with the bedding enclosed in it, out of the way. It will be understood, that the wall next the passage contains annexed to each cell, a feeding drawer and peep-hole: the drawer is of cast-iron, six inches deep and sixteen wide, projecting a sufficient depth into the cell to open, when closed, a table of twelve inches from the surface of the wall on the inside, from which the prisoner will eat his meals. This drawer on the back, is intended to be made with a *stop*, that when drawn out by the keeper in the passage, for the purpose of depositing food or raiment, closes the aperture behind, and consequently prevents the prisoner seeing the superintendant or receiving by this opportunity any thing but what is intended for him. By this means all the conveniences of a door are embraced, with more security and privacy, and at a considerable less expense than by the introduction of one, which would facilitate the evil of the prisoners conversing from one door to another, and defeat in a great measure the object of solitary confinement."

There are contrivances by which the overseer may look in upon the prisoner without being observed, and the whole interior of yards, &c. are under the complete surveillance of the sentry or guard, that occupies the observatory or watch-tower. Not less convenient and effective are the means projected by the architect, for conveying all filth from the cells, and preserving a salubrious state of air, without affording any facility to escape. Ample accommodations are furnished for the keeper and the several domestics. An apothecary shop and infirmary are also provided—the latter in an airy situation. A plot of ground is also provided within the enclosure, for a kitchen garden—thus ministering to the general comfort, as well as to the health of the prisoner.

"The exterior wall is estimated at thirty feet high from the level of the ground on the inside, and covered with an inclined coping that projects on the inside 4 feet, that will frustrate any attempt to climb over it. This wall encloses an area of 650 feet square, in which the cells are deposited.

"Every window in the front building is constructed with an iron grating, and the doors well bolted and locked, on the most improved plan; and every other necessary precaution adopted to render the prison secure."

We add the following paragraph with reference to the work:—

"The box deposited in the corner stone of this building, contains a plan and elevation of the prison, and a metal plate bearing the following inscription—

PENITENTIARY,
For the Eastern District of the State of Pennsylvania.
FOUNDED

Agreeably to an Act of Assembly passed on the 26th day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.

JOSEPH HEISTER, *Governor.*
ANDREW GREGG, *Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
Thomas Sparks, *President*,
Samuel R. Wood, *Sec'ry*,
John Bacon, *Treasurer*,
Thomas Bradford, jr.
Caleb Carmalt,
Daniel H. Miller,
James Thackara,
William Davidson,
George N. Baker,
Coleman Sellers,
Roberts Vaux,
} *Commissioners.*
John Haviland, *Architect.*
Jacob Souder, *Superintendant of Masonry.*"

Hitherto, it must be confessed, the result of prison discipline has been in no ways equal to the law—While the culprit has been in close confinement the community has not indeed felt the effects of his immediate depredations; but in nine cases in ten, he has not been idle; he has digested plans for accomplishing and hiding mischief; he has matured his own mind in almost every calculation of fraud and open violence, and has been an able instructer of thousands of young offenders, or proved an apt scholar to a still greater adept in crime. Seeking round the extended circle of culprits, confined in a common jail, the youthful offender has heard cunning and fraud, misnamed wisdom, and ruffian force denominated manly valor. The incentive lesson of vice, a bungling practice of which lodged him in the Penitentiary, has been improved, till he blushed at the clumsiness of his early efforts, and sighed to put in practice the more finished lessons that he had received in the seminary of crime.—He has graduated from the school of vice, a "master of arts" that will bring a stain upon society, and conduct him to the scaffold or the unyielding dungeon.

The philanthropic and unceasing exertions of a few individuals have done much towards correcting the evils of the prison system, by separating the convicted from the untried, and as far as possible, preventing any connexion between the prisoners; making in no inconsiderable degree, the prison a house of reform, rather than improvement in vice. The plan of the new penitentiary, now building, is, in the opinion of those gentlemen who have given attention to the subject, completely adapted to carry into effect the improved system of discipline, proposed for culprits; that, of reclaiming them if possible to virtue, by separating them from all vicious friends or associates; forbidding to them the enjoyments of conversation even of their keepers. This we can well believe is useful. The slow passage of *years*, accelerated by no moments of relaxation from solitude and reflection; the foot fall of time distinctly audible at every tread; the very vicissitudes of seasons unmarked by visible change—all one long unbroken chain of gnawing solitude, to which, even excess of heat or of cold, would for a time be an agreeable variety. This we can believe, is awful; but the wholesome rules of society must have some safeguard: they must not be broken with impunity—the law announces its heaviest penalties, and places its prohibitions and their consequences in the full view of all, so that he who runs may, read; thus in most cases, while we may pity the wretch justly doomed to the unvaried solitude of the penitentiary, we must rejoice that mercy is conspicuous in the judgment; and while crime is visited with a heavy hand, its very punishment becomes the offender's expurgation.

MISCELLANY.

BUONAPARTE—MASSENA.

An incident worth reciting here brought me acquainted with the individual who was despatched by Massena to Napoleon, during the siege of Genoa, in 1800, to give him information of his distressed situation. It was long before the downfall of the Emperor, that this circumstance was told me by this officer, then employed in the army of Italy. "I was," said he, "in Genoa with Massena. Thirty-five thousand Austrians blockaded us by land, and English fleet by sea. The inhabitants were starving. Mutiny was ready to break forth. We had fed on the most disgusting food: and the garrison, consisting of 12,000 men, was worn out with service and famine. Nothing could exceed the strictness of the blockade, and frequently the British ships came so close that they threw shells into our port. I saw infants expire from hunger, not having been able to draw a nutriment from the dried sources of their mother's bosom. Massena was firm but he saw his situation was well nigh hopeless, and were he certain of not receiving relief would willingly spare further misery by a surrender. Courier after courier made vain attempts to pass the enemy, but both by water and land, they failed to effect a communication with Buonaparte, or to convey to him the desperate situation of the garrison. Massena one day thus addressed me: 'Our lives depend on a communication with the first consul. We can sustain a certain number of days and no longer—try your best.'—'I set out,' said Mons. L——, my informant, 'believing to hold out even so long, as the General said, was impossible.' "Tell the first consul," said Massena, "that we have ever beaten and foiled our enemies, even in a state of famine and misery—there are none of her colors."—He pointed at them with a sort of theatrical action of the body, and an air of triumph that had an effect upon my young and ardent feelings. I shall never forget it. It was the first time he ever spoke to me. I caught a portion of his enthusiasm, and declared my determination to try my fortune in the dead of a gloomy night. I succeeded in getting beyond the enemy's lines, passing on all-fours close to a sentinel: and by a circuitous route, I ultimately reached Lausanne where Buonaparte then was. 'How long can the General hold out?' he asked me hastily. I told him what Massena had said, but that I did not conceive it possible.—'But he will,' said the first consul: 'very well.—By the 26 Prairial I shall have beaten the enemy, and Genoa will be free.' At this moment Buonaparte was at Lausanne: he had to pass the Alps by St. Bernard, the strong fortress of Bar, the Tesin, and the Po, swollen by the melting of the snows—in short, what to my mind, and those of any other man, were obstacles on all could surmount in the time. Feeling for the misery of the garrison, I ventured to say, 'General Consul, you have heretofore made us familiar with miracles, but I fear for the truth of your prediction that Genoa will have fallen.'—He replied, "That is my affair, Sir, you may retire." That prediction of this extraordinary man was correct. Thus Massena and his starved garrison set free within the time named by Buonaparte; and how they subsisted, is as great a miracle to me even at this moment, as the passage of the Alps by the then First consul."

PATRICK HENRY.

Of all the characters that the days of trial brought forth, not one presents such an extraordinary mixture of early infirmity, and of splendid manhood, as Patrick Henry. But early or late, he had no artificial pretensions. All his gifts were the gifts of nature; all his lights of unaided nature. Habitually idle, he entered into trade; then agriculture; returned after marriage to trade again, and failed in all! he took to the forest as a huntsman, and finally touched with the sufferings of an amiable wife and children without study, or preparation, he urged his way to the bar at the age of twenty-four, and there displayed the forensic wonders of his mind. To the eloquence, the matchless spirit and the genius of this man, Mr. Jefferson with his usual frankness and decision of character, ascribed the first impulse which Virginia received in the glorious cause of freedom. To the stamp act, Mr. Henry opposed a resistance before which the efforts of royalty sunk to rise no more.—In the year 1765, he carried by a single vote, the liberties of his country. In 1774, he together with George Washington and others, were deputed to the Colonial Congress. It was in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, where he poured forth those bursts of eloquence which at once kindled up the glowing flames of liberty, and blasted forever the tory hopes of the refugee and the royalist. Patrick Henry had the glory of first assigning to Washington the meed of superior virtue and wisdom. It was Henry who at once invoked the war and spirit which was to conduct the colonies to freedom and to victory. He was a great advocate of State Independence, as the sure, and indeed the only means of avoiding consolidation. Like Washington, he was free from ambition, and three score years terminated the earthly career of both these models of public purity, and perfect devotion to their country. If Patrick Henry had his errors early in life, our young readers will recollect that they died long before he did, and do not belong even to his tomb. The best is inscribed, by the gratitude of the people, upon the tablet of the nation, as an imperishable lesson to the children of the Republic.

SHAKSPEARE'S CHAMBER.

Such is the idolatry manifested for the chamber wherein Shakspeare first inhaled the breath of life, that its walls are literally covered throughout, with the names of visitors, traced in pencil by their own hands. The surface of the apartment is merely whitewashed, laid on about twenty years back, during which time the ceiling, sides, projecting chimney, in short, every portion of the surface has been written over, so that a list of the signatures would at once exhibit all the character and genius of the age, and prove of itself a singular curiosity. Among the names thus registered, are those of Moore and Scott the poets, with the distinguished tragedians, Kemble and Kean; and in honour of the bard, is also the signature of the present king of England, then Regent, as well as that of his royal brother, the Duke of Clarence: to which may be added, those of at least half the two houses of Parliament, and numerous foreigners of the highest distinction, particularly autographs of Lucien Buonaparte, and the Austrian Princes.

THE HARMONISTS.

Their settlement is situated on the northern bank of the Ohio river, about eighteen miles below Pittsburgh, upon the plain extending east and west as far as the eye can reach, and one mile in width from the river to the first gradual ascent.

A friend, who very lately visited the place, informs us that, that there are now in Economy 750 inhabitants, all members of the society. The town is laid out into twelve squares, each being about fifteen rods in length and breadth, with broad streets intersecting each other at right angles. There are one hundred buildings in the town, eighty of which are dwelling houses: the other buildings, are a large meeting-house with a steeple and town clock; a large and commodious hotel; a four-story cotton and woollen factory, built of brick, in which the finest cloths are manufactured; a four-story wooden building, for a grist mill; an oil mill; a distillery; a tannery; and several other establishments for prosecuting mechanical business. They have likewise a large building for storing and selling their manufactured goods, and a three story brick building not yet finished, designed for a museum and music and dining hall. At the east end of the town there is a park, in which are some deer, and a large vineyard and orchard laid out in beautiful order.

The inhabitants universally speak the German language, although the greater part can speak English.—There are some men of general knowledge among them, but the simple and vacant stare of the majority betrays a total want of education, and their conversation proves it. The sermons or addresses of Mr. Rapp (for he is their preacher) have great influence upon their minds; he chiefly warns them to beware of the vanities of life and conformity to the world; in their society alone, he says, corrupt human nature may dwell in contentment, untried by temptation or affliction. Their creed is Lutheran, and their morals are unexceptionable. They converse freely respecting their religious sentiments, and civil policy, and are exceedingly attentive to strangers, receiving them always with a hearty welcome—one man being appointed, whose whole business it is to wait upon visitors, and explain to them whatever may be desired. The authority of Mr. Rapp over his colonists, and their affections for him are unbounded: he is universally addressed by the title of *Father*, and as they have neither laws, nor courts, nor prisons, the whole authority, executive, legislative, and judicial, is vested in him, from whom no appeal is ever made.

COLLINS.

Nothing seems more unaccountable than the caprice of public taste. The poems of Collins, of which such numerous impressions, in every splendid as well as every cheap form, have lately found a sale, were received with such coldness on their first publication, that the unhappy and disappointed author, in a fit of disgust and indignation, burned the greater part of the copies with his own hand. Yet this was the man, of the felicity of whose genius Langhorne speaks as approaching to inspiration, in a passage to which Mr. Roscoe has lately given a sanction, by citing it in his preface to the Life of Leo X.

In what strange torpor were the fancy, the feelings, and the taste of the nation buried, when they could receive with indifference the Ode on the Passions, and the Odes to Fear and to Evening!—But these, perhaps, are too abstract for the multitude, who cannot admire them till long established authority supersedes their own judgments. So it was even with Milton, whose early compositions, the Lycidas, L'Allegro, and Il Penseroso, the very essence of Poetry, were little noticed by his cotemporaries, while the vile doggrel of such wretched rhymers as Cleveland and Brome, and others of the same stamp, was universally praised and admired.

Collins is a proof that he who gives up the reins to his fancy may act injuriously to his own happiness; but who can deny that he stands the best chance of attaining the mantle of a poet?

MOLLY ASTORE.

Oh! Mary dear, bright peerless flower,
Pride (the pleasure of Nair)
Behold me droop, through each dull hour,
A soul-consuming care.
In friends, in all, where joy was found,
No joy I now can see:
But still where pleasure reigns around,
I sigh—and think of thee.

The cuckoo's notes I love to hear,
When summer warms the skies,
When fresh the banks and broken appear,
And flowers around us rise:
That blithe bird sings her song so clear,
When brightest sunbeams shine—
Her voice is sweet—but, Mary dear,
Not half so sweet as thine!

From town to town I've idly strayed,
I've wandered many a mile;
I've met with many a blooming maid,
And owned her charms the while—
I've gazed on some that then seemed fair—
But when thy looks I see,
I find there's none that can compare,
My Mary dear, with thee!

COMMUNICATION.

The first number of a Religious and Literary Journal entitled *The Friend*, has been handed to us. Its Editors propose to render it a vehicle of Science and pure Literature to the Society, whose name it bears, and that it may become the parlour and fireside companion of Friends throughout the country. Its prospectus presents a wide and diversified field—the most unconnected departments of knowledge, and the most remote regions of the earth—the pyramids and catacombs of Egypt—the remains of Greece and Rome—the treasures of ancient learning—the chronicles of the middle ages—English Classic Literature of the past century—are all to be blended on its pages with a purified selection from contemporary authors. Science from her exhaustless sources will present to us whatever of organized being earth offers to the inquiry of our species, as well as the illimitable developments which the labours of contemporary astronomy are effecting beyond the orbit of Herschell. In another department of this wonderful miscellany will be found all that can interest us in Philanthropy—the improvements in education, in *prison discipline*, in the management of the poor, the sick, and the insane—the efforts of Christian benevolence in spreading the Scriptures, in civilizing the savage, and in ameliorating the conditions of mankind will pass under review. In original communications, essays, poetry and criticism, they have reason to look for strong support. But after all this the real object of this paper, in which we presume the research of its Editors has even still better qualified them to enlighten their brethren, is studiously and carefully introduced as it were under the patronage of Science, and shrouded in the *graces of composition*. We hail every new avenue of intellectual intercourse, and as a new organ of scientific information, we might anticipate the present as a phenomenon under the most happy auspices. We should be particularly happy to see Science, Literature and intelligence promoted in the Society of Friends—we believe they are not so generally, and fully as we could wish. We shall therefore be willing to patronize the present journal to every extent in our power, and will give the Editors who are not unknown to us, ample credit for all the genius and industry *they possess*, (to which their pretensions might indeed have somewhat better adapted) as well as for all the moderation and candour *they deserve*. But we must protest against blending Literature with bigotry, and rendering Science the godmother of Sectarian dogmas. The journal alluded to is in fact a sudden and ill advised attempt to strengthen a portion of that Society, inconsiderable in numbers, but infallible in pretension, whose arbitrary and intolerant character has become, and is becoming sufficiently notorious, but which will find the period too late in the progress of the human mind to admit of an appeal from public opinion, the supreme tribunal of our happy country.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

YEARLY MEETING OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

On the 15th instant, the Society of Friends in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and the Eastern shore of Maryland, assembled in this city in the capacity of a Yearly Meeting, in pursuance of a conclusion of a large number of said Society, who met at Green street Meeting House in Philadelphia, in the sixth month last. The Meeting continued by various adjournments from second day morning till sixth day at noon. Friends having been prohibited from their usual place of Meeting in Arch street, a temporary building was erected 100 feet in length, and 45 in width, on a lot opposite to Green street Meeting House, which accommodated the men, while their sisters occupied the other, and it is believed not less than three thousand persons of the two sexes were present in their sittings. Near one hundred of these were ministers and elders in the Society, divers of them of the first eminence and real worth, and the congregation was composed of all classes from four-score years of age down to young men and women, but much the greater number were Friends near the middle age and about the meridian of life, many of whom had been, for many years, acceptably engaged in the exercise of the discipline.—Being thus convened, (under peculiar circumstances well known to the public) as with one heart and one mind, they were enabled to transact the various and weighty concerns that come before them with a degree of unanimity and brotherly condescension, seldom experienced, if ever before known in a Yearly Meeting of Friends. From this body a general epistle was issued to Friends of the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings, bearing ample evidence of the tranquillity that prevailed among them, and of the several weighty and interesting subjects that engaged their attention.—They also issued an epistle to the Yearly Meeting of Friends held in Baltimore, and finally agreed to hold their next Yearly Meeting on the second day in the fourth month next.

AN EYE WITNESS.

MANUFACTURES.

The various machinery now used in England, in manufacturing cotton only, has enabled one man to perform the work of 150. Now, the lowest computation supposes 280,000 men, some say 350,000 men to be employed in it. Hence the work performed in this single branch would half a century ago have required 42,000,000 of men, according to some 53,000,000; that is to say at the lowest computation, more than twice as many men, women and children, as now people the British Islands. Now supposing the labour of each of these men to cost, at this hour, the very moderate sum of 1s per day, or 18/ per year, the pay of 42,000,000 of labourers would be $756,000,000 or a little more than thirteen times the annual revenue of England. Deducting from this sum the pay of the labourers now really employed at the above annual rate, (300,000 x 182—5,040,000) allowing the enormous sum of 500,000,000 for the wear and tear of machinery, buildings and incidental expenses, the result is, that the machinery employed in the cotton manufactories saves 708,000,000 to the British nation. Again, the power employed in the cotton manufactories alone of England, exceeds the manufacturing power of all the rest of Europe collectively.—The population of Europe does not amount to 200,000,000 or five times forty.

St. Crispin.—An ancient legend describes two brothers, Crispin and Crispinus, men of noble descent, who journied from Rome to Soissons in the third century, for the purpose of preaching the gospel. In imitation of St. Paul, "they worked with their hands" at making shoes. They made many converts to the Christian faith, but a complaint was lodged against them before the Governor Pictius Varro, the most implacable enemy of the Christian name. They were victorious over their inhuman judge, by the patience and constancy with which they bore the most cruel tortures, but suffered martyrdom by the sword in 207. A church was erected to their honour at Soissons, with the most splendid shrines, they were admitted to the calender, and have ever since been deemed the patron saints of the "gentle craft of cordwainers."

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

No. 7.

The events of the winter and spring of 1827-8, proved that the elders and the members of the Meeting for Sufferings, formed a barrier, the removal of which was essential to the success of what have often though falsely been called "liberal principles."

The sentiment was inculcated that these bodies were clogs upon the Society; and attempts were made nearly at the same time, in the Yearly Meetings of New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to render their appointment limited as to time, instead of being as at present, until a disqualification occur. These propositions were in every instance brought forward from Quarterly Meetings, in which the new principles prevailed, and were supported by the admirers and disciples of Elias Hicks, and by *them alone*. *Their purpose could not be mistaken.* These attempts to alter the Discipline failed.

As it was impossible the affairs to remain much longer in the agitated and uncertain condition into which they were falling, it was determined by the friends of Elias Hicks, to endeavour again to bring the Elder question before the Yearly Meeting of 1827. The proposition was accordingly renewed in three of the Quarterly Meetings, viz Bucks, Abington and Concord. It failed in the last, but was carried if not forced through the first two meetings. The advocates of these changes were determined to leave no means untried for ensuring their success; and resorted to an expedient for this purpose, which has never even been attempted to be justified.

The several Quarterly Meetings constituting the Yearly Meeting, appoint deputies from each of their Monthly Meetings to represent them in the General Assembly. These representatives meet at the close of the first session, to select persons as clerk and assistant clerk, who are nominated to the meeting at its next sitting; and if approved of, are appointed to those stations. In this, as in all other proceedings of the Society, a sense of religious duty is presumed to govern the individuals who undertake to speak; and the solid judgment of men of tried probity and religious experience has always been yielded to. In this ascendency of piety, experience, mature judgment and integrity, have consisted the strength and welfare of the Society. All these qualities were, however, found arrayed against innovation, and their voice was no longer heeded. It was, as I have said, determined to carry the proposition at all hazards; but it was well understood that the individual who had for many years acted as clerk, knew too well the nature of his duties, and was too unyielding in his principles to make a minute contrary to the judgment of so large a part of the wisdom and experience of the Society as were opposed to the change. It was thus foreseen that all their hopes of success turned upon the choice of clerks.

The Yearly Meeting of Pennsylvania is composed of eleven Quarterly Meetings, consisting of perhaps 20,000 individuals, of whom nearly a fourth part reside in Philadelphia. In apportioning the representatives, the Discipline makes no other provision than that there shall be at least four from each quarter. Custom, however, has assigned to Pennsylvania three out of each Monthly Meeting, and to most of the others two; while Burlington, which is one of the largest quarters, has generally sent but one from each of its Monthly Meetings. The Quarterly Meeting of Philadelphia, occurred first in order, and appointed its usual number. That of Abington came next, and *doubled* its representatives. Bucks did the same: the southern quarter increased three to one half; and the like attempt was made, although unsuccessfully, at Concord. These innovations were the more inexcusable, as all these quarters had before been more fully represented than Philadelphia. Questions of a party character were, moreover, to come up to the Yearly Meeting, from the three which attempted this undue control over it. But the party, (for the measures which these Friends pursued compel me to call them by this name,) was not contented with merely increasing the number of its delegates—it required from them a pledge respecting their vote, (if the term may be used) for clerk. It is certain that several individuals were asked previously to the Quarterly Meetings, whether they would oppose the choice of the present clerk, if they were appointed representatives, and promised the appointment on these terms. That extraordinary electioneering exertions were made to ensure this point, is undoubted. Every thing, it was said, depended on a change of clerk: a new appointment must be made. The leaders of the party foresaw that these decisive steps must produce a schism in the Society, and began to prepare the minds of their followers for the event of a failure. For this purpose private meetings of conference were held among themselves in various parts of the Yearly Meeting, to consult respecting what was now becoming a common cause. A distinguished Minister among them, is said to have held forty of these private conferences before the late Yearly Meeting. The opinion which he enforced, and which now became prevalent, was, that a separation could no longer be avoided. Accordingly, there is every reason to believe, both from authentic information, and the evidence of succeeding events, that they came to the Yearly Meeting, determined, if they failed in the choice of clerk, either to break up the Assembly without transacting business, or to leave it in a body. Under such circumstances of excitement the meeting occurred. The Representatives met at the close of the first session, and remained together till Friends assembled in the afternoon. One of their number reported to the meeting, that they had not been able to agree on any Friend for a clerk. There was no other course for the meeting to pursue, in conformity with its ancient practice, than to reappoint the old one and proceed with the business. Of the confusion and disorder which prevailed among the representatives, I can only speak from report; but in the Yearly Meeting, the conduct of the leading partisans was in the highest degree indecorous. The very men who had *increased* the number of their representatives, picked and chosen for the purpose of changing the clerk, were clamorous for referring the choice back to that body, and leaving it to be there decided by the *majority!* urging this most unequal mode upon the ground of *equal rights!!!* They failed in their attempt, fierce and desperate as it was, and immediately began their arrangements for a separation. Caucuses, (as they are justly termed,) were held among them, and the result was a general meeting at Green street, on 5th day evening, which adjourned to the next evening, met, and then adjourned to 7th day at the close of this Yearly Meeting, when the first address was adopted. I forbear to speak of the conduct of the party in the Yearly Meeting, subsequent to the appointment of clerk, and of many highly interesting and characteristic events which are closely connected with the history of this schism. I have narrated enough for my purpose, which was to prove that the separation grew out of the *new doctrines*.

In my next paper, I shall examine into the nature of the advantages which the address states will flow from the separation.

MELANCTHON.

Extract of a letter from a Midshipman, on board the United States Frigate Constitution, dated Smyrna, 8th August, 1827:—

"We left Vourla the 11th ult. and, thanks to a favourable breeze, arrived and anchored in the Straits of Salamis the evening of the 14th. It was here we lay about a month previous; great changes had taken place in that interval. The Turk and Greek forces, in full view, were then encamped within a few miles of the Acropolis, which was still struggling, and it was hoped would have been able to have held out. Nothing now remains but the deserted trenches of the two armies, the Turks having removed from the high ground they had occupied to the flat country more contiguous to Athens, and the Greeks deserted their station at Port Leon, which had been occupied, to countenance the besieged, and impede the operations of the besiegers. The fate of Athens is of course known in the United States: and the articles of capitulation, negotiated, it is said, by the French Admiral, were honourable to the defenders, and faithfully observed by the Turks.

"Two parties were formed to visit the celebrated remains of the city of Minerva. The first took the day after our arrival; and the other, to which I belonged, the day following. We set out on our excursion at an early hour, and landed at Port Leon, the ancient Piræus, the principal of the three ports of that "city of wooden walls," and the seat of her principal power and wealth. The ruins scattered around its borders, give, only to the extent of ground they occupy, an idea of the numerous appurtenances, the storehouses, arsenals, and defences, which belonged to this celebrated naval station. Modern engines of war have, in rivalship of father Time, given a specimen of their more rapid, though not less certain, powers of destruction.—The ruins of an old Monastery, battered down by Cochrane's steam vessel, remain a memorial of her exploit.

"This port might have answered well enough for the small crafts of the ancients, but would not accomodate more than two or three of our frigates. Although small, it however appears to be a secure harbour. We sailed from the Piræus to Athens, a distance of about four or five miles. The first object to attract our attention which we met within that famous city, was the hill of Areopagus, a rocky and uneven eminence. There are no remains of the edifice in which that celebrated Court held its sittings, at whose tribunal the god of war stood on his defence. The rostrum where Demosthenes spoke, and the open space occupied by his auditors, next offered itself to our observation.—Meeting with a refusal to enter the Acropolis, from the sultanas of the Turks, who gave us to understand that we must wait for the arrival of our Captain, whom we expected in the course of a few days, our time was employed in viewing the Temple of Theseus, which is a more perfect state than any other ancient building. It is an oblong building, surrounded by a portico of fluted pillars of the Doric order: the frieze is ornamented with basso-relievo, representing some of the exploits of Theseus. There are two doors, one in each front of the building, which are the only openings—there being no windows.

THE EVENING POST.

OFFICE No. 112 CHESNUT STREET.

$2 PER ANNUM—*in advance.*

All subscriptions if not paid within the year, will be charged $3—and $1 25 for six months.

The father of the little boy who fell off Pine Street wharf on Saturday afternoon, returns his grateful and heartfelt thanks to the humane and generous unknown person who saved his life by jumping in after him.

ROBERT KNOWSLEY.

"He who ventures his own life to save that of another, Acts the part of a *father, friend,* and *brother.*"

LITERARY.

A new edition of the Biography of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, is about to be put to press.

The discourse of Roberts Vaux, Esq. which was delivered before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in January last, has been translated into German and published at Leipsic.

We learn, says the Boston Daily Advertiser, that Mr. Irving, who is still at Madrid, has finished the first part of his life of Columbus, and has sent it off to London and Philadelphia for publication. From the fitness of the author for this undertaking, and his opportunities for executing it, it cannot be doubted that the work will be one of sterling value.

Messrs. White, Gallagher & White, of New York, have nearly ready for publication, an edition of Chastellenz's Travels in the United States, during the revolutionary war. The two volumes are closely and neatly printed in one of upwards of 400 octavo pages, with additional notes and corrections, and an original correspondence with Washington; and will be afforded at about half the price of the heavy English editions. It is singular, that while this celebrated work has gone through so many impressions in Europe, not one should have appeared from the American press. And we are glad to find this want at length supplied, and that in a manner to do no discredit to the typography of the United States.

Mr. Carter's Travels in Europe, will be ready for delivery to subscribers the first of November. The work will form one of the most interesting collections of the kind, ever attempted by an American, and must meet with a liberal circulation. Persons holding subscriptions are requested to return them to the author.

PLAGIARISM.

The English Magazines, it seems, take strange liberties with the American literary property, the value of which they are so fond of endeavouring to depreciate. The National Gazette mentions that an article called A Continental Tale, and entitled Pauvre Genevieve, which appears in the London Monthly Magazine for August last, was written by the Editor of the Gazette, and published in that paper in 1822. The only attempt to disguise the barefaced plagiarism, is the connection of a new line with the introduction; and interpolation of a few phrases into the body of the story, and the mawkish bits of sentimentality at the end. In the Edinburgh Annual Register, a few years ago, a translation by the same hand, of Marbois History of Arnold's Conspiracy, appears as the work of a writer in that Register. If every similar circumstance were recorded, perhaps it would appear that some of the hack writers in England, actually live on their spoliations from American Periodicals.

COMMUNICATION.

Philadelphia, Oct. 24, 1827.

Messrs. Atkinson & Alexander.

GENTLEMEN—Observing in your paper of the 20th inst. a certificate of a cure performed by Packer's Vegetable Renovating Panacea, I am induced to present the following account, hoping the knowledge of it may lead others to similar benefit; this was a violent case of jaundice on a child not more than four years old, who was handled so severely that it nearly proved fatal; a bottle of Packer's Panacea was procured, and by using less than one half of it, the child was restored to perfect health in the short space of one week; those who wish for more particular information may call upon me, when I will endeavour to give them every satisfaction in my power—the value of this medicine cannot be too highly appreciated—it can be had I understand of several druggists in this city, and of the proprietor, 75 North Fifth, above Race street.

Yours Respectfully,
ALEXANDER WENTZ,
No. 183 Cedar street, N. L.

INSOLVENTS.

In the Court of Common Pleas, four days of last week were appropriated to the hearing of petitions to the present term, for the benefit of the acts of Insolvency. Altogether, there were *two hundred and three* petitioners; of these there were 66 dropped, 14 petitions were dismissed on grounds of informality or fraud, or the applicants did not answer to their names, and three were withdrawn. 156 petitions were granted and the petitioners discharged. There was but one case of committal to take trial at the next sessions for "*fraudulent insolvency.*"

There have been about 800 applicants for the benefit of the insolvent laws, in this country, during the last year.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW JERSEY.

On Tuesday the Legislature of New Jersey met at Trenton—members all, except two, present. William R. Ewing, Esq. of Cumberland, was elected Speaker of the Assembly, and W. L. Prall, Esq. Clerk. In the Legislative Council, Silas Cooke, Esq. of Morris, was chosen President, and D. Coleman, Esquire, Secretary.

The steam boat Thistle, belonging to the Philadelphia Union Line, on her way to New York, on Saturday afternoon, struck a rock in the Raritan, about five miles the other side of New Brunswick, and was run ashore, her head in the mud flats, and her stern in about ten feet water. Hopes are entertained that she will be got off. Great credit is due to the gentlemanly conduct of Captain Jeffreys, of the steam boat New York, on the Citizens' Line, for his prompt assistance in taking off the passengers, and conveying them to New York.

The 45th anniversary of the landing of William Penn, was celebrated on Thursday week, by the Penn Society of this city. At twelve o'clock, James N. Barker, Esq. delivered an address before the society, in which he indulged in a retrospective glance at the manners and customs of the settlers that preceded Penn, on the Delaware; and made some instructive and amusing references to localities.

The Rev. H. U. Onderdonk, was consecrated assistant Bishop of the diocess of Pennsylvania, on Thursday morning last, in Christ Church, Second street. The duties of consecration were performed by the Right Rev. Bishop of this diocess, the Bishop of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Maryland and South Carolina. A large number of the Reverend Clergy, and numerous lay delegates were present. Sermon by Bishop Hobart.

Governor Carrol, of Tennessee, in his late message to the legislature of that state recommends to their consideration, among other things calculated to advance the prosperity of the state, a more extended application of agricultural labor in the growth of articles for home consumption as well as those for exportation.

Letters from St. Augustine mention, that after a drought of almost unexampled continuance, they had been visited, at the close of the last month by refreshing rains. The crop of Oranges, which it was feared at one time, would be cut off, was likely to be abundant, in consequence of these seasonable rains.

An operation was performed lately on the grandson of John D. Brown, Esq. in South Carolina, to extract from the wind pipe a watermellon seed, which threatened suffocation. As soon as an opening was made in the wind pipe, the seed was ejected by the air from the lungs with great force, and instantaneous relief afforded to the little sufferer. In a few days the child had recovered.

A man who formerly lived in North Adams by the name of Hathaway, *had a way*, which was sometimes very amusing. Taking his rations one day at a tavern and finding more *hairs* in the butter than were agreeable to his taste, he called for the landlady and said to her, "Madam, be so kind as to set on the hairs and the butter in separate plates, and *I'll mix them to suit myself.*"

The Vermont Gazette mentions, that in twelve cases in which Dr. Chambers' medicine has been administered to intemperate persons in the village where that paper is printed, it has, without exception, proved effectual: and that numbers of individuals have been restored to temperance, health, usefulness and respectability. If as much could be done in every other village in this country, what a desirable improvement would be produced in society.

The Editor of the Pennsylvania Gazette, in urging the necessity of improving the breed of cattle in that State, mentions a fact which is somewhat surprising—He says, the importance of improving the breed of cattle and domestic animals, is made abundantly manifest from the fact, that fat stock cattle, to the value of $800,000, are yearly brought from the interior of New York, and sold in this State, at an average advance of one-third more price, than cattle of a similar description from the interior of our own State. The cattle from New York are of better breed than ours. They feed easier and grow larger; and, as before stated, are considered worth one-third more.

Arthur Tappan, Esq. of New York, has recently made to the "American Board of Commissioners for foreign Missions," the munificent donation of twenty five thousand dollars, to be paid in five yearly instalments, and to be appropriated to the philanthropic uses of that very extensive and valuable missionary institution.

The United States sloop of war Peacock, Thos. A. C. Jones, Esq. commander, arrived at the port of New York on Tuesday last, from the Pacific Ocean, via Rio de Janeiro, Bahia and Pernambuco. Lieut. Henry W. Ogden, of the Vincennes, returned in the Peacock, for the benefit of his health, which is fast improving.

The Peacock has been three years and seven months absent, during which period she has been actively employed on the coasts of Chili, Peru, Columbia and Mexico, having visited most of the ports frequented by our enterprising merchants between Valparaiso and Chili, California in Mexico, as well as the Sandwich Islands, Society and Marquesas Islands, which have become the principal rendezvous of our South Sea whalemen, and north west traders.

The frigate Maria Isabel supposed to have been lost in August, 1826, on the voyage from Chili for Buenos Ayres, had a crew of nearly 300 men, two hundred of whom were English and Americans, the rest Chilenos. The following were the principal officers;—Senor Ventura Vergot, Capt. Cobbett, 1st Lieut Gall, 2d. Lieutenant Gallidge, English; 3d. do. Clara, of Chili; sub-Lieutenants Evans and Robinson, English; Windall and Scott, N. Americans; the master Betts, N. American; Dr. Owen Owens, English.

Execution.—The murder in England of the Rev. J. Waterhouse, by Joshua Slade, was one of the most atrocious, barbarous, and blood thirsty acts ever committed. Slade afterwards confessed the murder, and was executed at Huntingdon on the 1st ult. An immense number of spectators attended at the gallows, to witness his final exit. The place appointed for the execution was at the foot of a little hill, the base of which is watered by an inlet of the river Ouze. From this declivity, which formed a kind of amphitheatre, the whole of the multitude had a distinct view of the mournful exit of this young man, who, from being neglected in boyhood, and encouraged by his mother in the committal of crime, was easily enlisted, and has thus, with his life, paid the penalty of his transgressions. After the cap was drawn over his face, he addressed himself to the multitude in the following words, in a clear, audible voice:—"My friends, take warning—the wages of sin is death—the gift of God is eternal life. Farewell my friends, adieu." A minute elapsed ere the drop fell, when an involuntary shriek issued from the crowd.

MORGAN.—A dead body was discovered on the shores of Lake Ontario, in New York, on the 7th inst. A coroner's jury returned a verdict, *that it was the body of an unknown man, who came to his death by suffocation by drowning.* The body was then buried, but a few days afterwards the idea was suggested that it might be that of Morgan. Mrs. Morgan was, accordingly sent for, and went to the place, with several other persons—the body was dug up, and Mrs. Morgan, and several persons with her, expressed a belief that it was the remains of William Morgan—they judged by the hair and the teeth. The clothes upon the deceased, were not those known to have been worn by Morgan, and the writings and religious pamphlets, in the pocket, did not accord with his former business, opinions and habits. But it is stated, in a postscript to a western paper, the Orleans Album, of the 17th, "that Captain S. S. Durfee, of one of the canal boats, who left Buffalo yesterday, brought information, which was confirmed by two of his hands, who attended the examination, that a man by the name of Hill, of Buffalo, has confessed that he was one of five persons who murdered Morgan; that they rowed out in a skiff into the Niagara river, and threw him overboard. The story of Morgan's body being found, it is supposed, drew from him this confession. We think this report may be relied on. Hill is now in Buffalo jail, and has promised to give the names of his accomplices."

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The celebrated Ox, Columbus, which has excited so much attention in New York and Boston, has been brought to this city, and is exhibited at the Sorrel Horse, 2d street. Columbus is said to weigh about FOUR THOUSAND POUNDS, and is only seven years old.

During the time the Schuylkill and Lehigh Mines have been in operation, in the present season, 1304 boats have been employed, which have brought 45,776½ tons of coal to our market.

The marble front to the house belonging to the Sunday School Union, in Chesnut street, opposite the theatre, has lately been finished, and is a decided addition to the appearance of the building.

A barn belonging to Messrs. D. & C. Landreth, on the Gloucester Point Road, was destroyed by fire, with ten tons of hay, &c. on Tuesday night last, between nine and ten o'clock.

A man named George Sigars was knocked from the deck of an oyster vessel, by the jibing of the boom, on the 9th instant, while entering a creek in Delaware Bay. He was instantly killed.

The Bogota Constitutional of September 20, received at New York, states that Bolivar has returned, taken possession of the presidential chair and placed himself at the head of the administration. Great exultation is expressed by the Constitutional at this event, and Bolivar, as usual undergoes another apotheosis.

William M'Clure, has been appointed to the office of Post Master, at Chester Court House, South Carolina.

Commodore Laborde's squadron was in the port of Havana, on the 7th instant. None but the smaller vessels left the harbour, and that only between the morning and evening.

The society for propagating the gospel has finally recovered the land it claimed in Vermont.

Don Jose Maria Salazar, who has taken his leave of our government as minister plenipotentiary of Columbia, will remain with his family, in this city, at the United States hotel, until the period of his embarkation for his own country.

The New York Commercial Advertiser computes the loss of human lives in that city, by falling from the wharves, in the night, at seven hundred and thirty in a year, and hence urges the necessity of placing a fence round the slips.

During the week ending on the 9th instant, there were four deaths by yellow fever at Savannah.

The Mobile Board of Health, under date of 26th ult. announces the existence of several cases of yellow fever in that town.

On the evening of the 12th, the good people of Charleston, S. C. were visited by a vivid Aurora.

Among the successful candidates for premiums, at the late "Husbandman and Manufacturers Holiday," in Massachusetts, we observe the name of *Miss Lois Stearns*, aged *four* years, for a patch bed-quilt.

The Election in the state of New York, commences on the first Monday in November.

Mr. Benjamin Reynolds, of Vasselborough, Maine, took up a hive of bees a few weeks since, the honey of which weighed, in the comb, *four hundred pounds.*

Levi Lincoln, Esquire, Governor of Massachusetts, has set apart Thursday, the 20th day of November next, to be observed as a religious festival of thanksgiving throughout the commonwealth.

In a case recently brought before the Supreme Court, sitting at New Haven, Judge Daggett directed the Jury to set aside the evidence of a witness on the ground that he denied the existence of the Supreme Being, and the future existence of the Soul.

A man went into a sailor boarding house in New York on Friday, and beat the landlord, and in attempting to put him out, he seized the wife with his teeth, and in getting him loose, he bit off the end of the landlord's finger.

The Vermont papers say that the snow has already fallen to the depth of one foot upon the White Mountains.

The British "Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews," have at present, 33 missionaries.

G. W. Tuckes, Esq. is appointed a Commissioner to take Special Bail, Recognizance of Bail, and to administer oaths and affirmations in causes depending in the Supreme Court of New Jersey.

Among the domestic animals exhibited at the Brighton Cattle Show, Massachusetts, were seven sheep of the breed called "Devonshire Reds," presented to the Agricultural Society, by General John Cotlin. He procured them in England, and has paid about seven guineas a piece for them.

The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has an income of about 5000 a year, and judiciously employs its missionaries chiefly among the different tribes of Indians.

The John Bull says, that a great number of the street cigar smokers are pick-pockets, as the smoke confounds the eyes, while their hands are busy in their victims pockets. Respectable persons will of course desist from this distinction, for fear of being *smoked* by the police.

The proprietors of the skeleton of the animal recently found in the swamp, near New Orleans, and which is supposed to have been 175 feet in length, intend exhibiting the bones in New York.

Messrs. Charles A. and Oscar Bradford, have purchased the establishment of the *Miners' Journal*, at Pottsville, Mount Carbon; and will continue the paper weekly, upon the same principles, and with the same regard to internal improvement, with which it has hitherto been conducted.

It appears from accounts in the newspapers that 514 young men have received bachelor degrees this season, at the 16 principal Colleges and Universities in New England, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.—The number in 1823 was 428.

A great number of ladies formed in the lanes for handing buckets of water at the late fire in the evening at Haverhill, Mass. while some delicate gentlemen looked on, and probably complained of the villainous smoke and heat and engine spray.

An exemplified copy of a British act of parliament under the great seal, for a trial in Virginia, cost, it is said, upwards of 100 guineas. Such a document in America, it is said, would not have cost over 20 dollars.

Mr. Daniel Flint, of Nobleborough, Maine, has obtained a patent for a pitch syringe, for filling the seams of ships and other vessels.

The English Cruizers on the coast of Africa, between the 10th of April, 1824 and the 1st of June 1827, captured 59 vessels, containing no less than 9,733 slaves! The vessels were chiefly Brazilians, and the rest Spanish and Dutch.

A terrible storm has destroyed a great many vineyards in the neighborhood of Mulhausen, on the Rhine. The hail fell violently, and the rain flooded several villages.

Capt. Church, of the brig Lory, arrived at New York, in 20 days from Ponce, states that it was quite healthy at that place. It was said to be very sickly at Mayaguez, and that 200 persons had died within the last 36 hours.

The proprietors of the North River steamboat line, consisting of the North America, captain Jenkins, and New Philadelphia, captain Benson, have reduced the fare to Albany, to 2 dollars, meals included.

A New Haven paper of the 20th instant, says: "We understand that Mr. and Mrs. Paddon and Miss Emma Gillingham, intend visiting this city week after next, for the purpose of giving a concert."

It is calculated that there are in Massachusetts alone, fifteen millions of square feet of salt work, capable of producing about 450,000 bushels of salt per day. Most of those works are in Barnstable county, along the sandy borders of Cape Cod; though many are to be found further north and some on the southern coasts.

On the 22d ultimo the Emperor of Russia was present at a sitting of the directing senate, an honor which had not been conferred since the reign of Paul.

It is stated in the St. Louis Republican that General Atkinson, with the troops under his command, returned from the Upper Mississippi to Jefferson Barrack on the 27th ult. in good health.

A gentleman who was in Paris about six weeks ago, states that Mr. Sykes, formerly of the New York Coffee House, was then in that city, living in very handsome style.

Captain Skidmore, at New York, fell in with Commodore Porter's squadron on the 6th instant, off Cape Corientes, and was boarded by the Herman brig, Lieutenant Hawkins.

A machine is said to have been invented at New York which enables two persons to gather fruit as fast as from thirty to fifty now do.

Four or five thousand labourers are wanted on the Juniatta section of the Pennsylvania canal. Constant employment and liberal wages will be given by the contractors.

At the United States Circuit Court, now sitting in Boston, the Grand Jury on Wednesday brought in a bill against Capt. William D. Peterson, for the murder of one Whitehead, a seaman, on board the brigantine Floyd.

A vessel will be despatched for *Liberia*, from Baltimore, on the 1st of November next.

It is stated in the Rhode Island papers, that the free school of Newport alone employs over six hundred young ladies.

The legislature of Vermont commenced its session, on the 11th instant. The honourable Robert H. Bates was chosen speaker.

The Petersburg Republican has been suspended for a time.

The government of Central America have recently taken the same step as that adopted in Mexico, having forbidden any Spaniard to enter their territory. There is hardly any Spanish influence in Central America, and not a single slave.

The first tree was cut down only six months ago on the site of Guelph, in Upper Canada, accounts of which have frequently been published. It now contains one hundred houses. The first child born in the place, [a female] has been already granted a lot of land for her marriage portion.

The Montreal papers mention, that preparations were made by Joseph and Augustine Moses, brothers, under sentence of death, to break the goal. A saw and other implements, brought by a woman, were discovered by the gaoler; and a centinel, whom they had subsequently attempted to bribe to facilitate their escape, made known the fact to the officers.

Two hundred dollars reward are offered in the New York papers for the apprehension of *Joshua H. Payne* and *Thomas Rolla Thompson alias Theophilus Payne*, who absconded from New York on Tuesday evening, October 16, having defrauded their creditors to the amount of 6 or 7000 dollars.

A young gentleman by the name of Charles Levier, was assassinated at the Union Coffee House, New Orleans, on Sunday evening the 23d ultimo, by a man named Balthazar Azur, who stabbed him repeatedly with a carving knife.

The two gold medals of the Royal Society of Literature for the present year, were adjudged to Sir Walter Scott, "for the Illustrations of the Manners, Antiquities and History of Scotland, in many works of pre-eminent genius, both in prose and verse, particularly the Lady of the Lake and Waverly;" and to Dr. Southey, "Author of the History of Brazil, and of several other distinguished works in English literature."

Such was the animosity conceived by the Swiss against the House of Austria, in consequence of the attempt of Arch Duke Albert to subjugate them, that they put to death all the peacocks throughout the country, because a peacock's tail made part of the crest of the Austrian arms.—History informs us, that a Swiss being at an entertainment with a glass of wine standing before him, one of the company observed, that the sun formed in it a kind of representation of a peacock's tail. At this sight the Swiss drew his sabre, and smashed the glass in pieces.

Singular Fanaticism.—Dr. Henderson, in his interesting journal of a tour in Russia, says, he visited one family of dissenters, who carried their superstitions so far, that the mistress of the house refused to sit at table with him, because one of his companions had metal buttons on his travelling coat, and another had a tobacco pipe in his hand.—Their aversion to snuff was so great, that if a box happens to lay on the table, the part on which it has been laid, must be pinned out, before the table will be used again.

Sir John Fielding, the famous magistrate who was blind, had a pipe fixed from the carriage to the coach box, through which he could converse with the coachman without being heard by others. When his chariot was stopped by an obstruction in the streets, he inquired of the coachman what kind of carriage, &c. occasioned it, and it was his humour then to put out his head, and shout out in his usual peremptory tone, "Take that cart out of the way;" or, "You, sir, in that chaise, drive on!" This occasioned great astonishment how he who was blind could perceive the cause of the stoppage, and was a source of great amusement to Sir John.

[*Dr. Kitchener's "Traveller's Oracle."*

West India Negro Whip.—One of these tremendous instruments of exaction and torture, has, during the last week, been put into our hands. The lash is six feet three inches long, its diameter at the large end is full five inches, from this it gradually diminishes in size to the other extremity; the thong is composed of a large size whip cord, well knotted.—The handle is two feet four inches long, and is formed of cane, the upper part of which, for about one half the length, has been split into pieces the size of small cord, being admirably calculated by its elasticity to give full effect to the terrific lash. Its whole appearance is most appalling, and would excite feelings of strong indignation in this country, if exercised even on a brute. The whip, we understand, is brought from a Dutch colony; but from the description given of those in use in our own colonies, we may fairly presume they are not less powerful. *North Dec. Jour.*

Extraordinary.—A London editor gives the following article: "We are told that there is a woman in a village in Glamorganshire, South Wales, whose husband, with the little fortune he got with her, bought a small farm. He had hardly closed the purchase when death closed his eyes. However, not intimidated with this, the woman married a second husband, who soon died. He likewise died, and she tried a third, who reaped it: but death soon snatched him away.—She then married a fourth, who thrashed it; but he also followed the fate of his predecessors; and she is now married to a fifth husband, with whom she is enjoying the produce of it. All this happened within eighteen months."

The newspapers have greatly contributed to enrich the English language. We shall shortly have, thanks to the *Gentlemen of the Press*, a pretty, delicate, idiomatic turn of speech for all the principal affairs of life. Thus, a *verdone* is a 'fair relief;' a young woman making *her debut* at a police office is 'an interesting female.' Formerly, a criminal used to be *hanged*, but now he is 'launched into eternity.' A man was sometimes drowned in old times, but this never occurs now; he may, indeed, be 'immersed in the liquid element till the fire of life is extinguished.' When a man fell down in a *fit*, a surgeon used to be sent for, but now 'medical aid is said to be in immediate attendance;' should he *die* before the surgeon comes, 'the vital spark has fled.' In the time of our plain spoken ancestors, horses and cattle were sometimes *killed* by lightning; but on a change *tout cela*, they are now 'struck by the electric fluid.' Again, a ship used to be *launched*, but there is nothing of the kind now. 'We are losing all our armaments,' as Crockery has it. The ship now—'glides majestically into her *native* element,' in which *native* element by the way, she never was before. *In old fashioned times*, bridegrooms and brides used to be married. We are really quite ashamed to say, that there is no such thing as marriage now: the 'bride is led to the Hymeneal Altar.' The wedding guests sometimes danced in the evening; but now no one dances; there is no such thing; we 'trip it lightly on the gay fantastic toe.'—*Truth Teller.*

OPIUM.

The opium of commerce is the product of the common poppy, seen in gardens. Turkey opium was formerly deemed the best, but it has been cultivated for several years in England of a better and purer quality, owing to the great care used in its preparation. The East India opium is inferior to the Turkey, from the leaves and stems of the plant being packed with the cakes, and often worked into the opium while in a soft state, probably to increase its weight.

English opium is generally in smaller cakes, cute clear and smooth like liquorice, and is in a great measure destitute of stalks, leaves, and other impurities.

The consumption of this drug is almost incredible. It is an immense article of commerce, and an interesting paradox; from its

New York, Oct. 25.

The steamboat Emerald, Capt. Vanderbilt, which took the place of the Thistle, on her passage from New Brunswick, on Monday, encountered the gale in the Kills, and came near going ashore, having touched several times and sprung a leak. She was at one time in a very perilous situation, as the boat was thrown upon her beam ends by the surge, with much water in the hold; and only righted by all the passengers going on the opposite side. She had on board about one hundred and fifty passengers, among whom were the French Company. She, about 8 o'clock in the evening, succeeded, with difficulty in reaching the wharf belonging to the New-York Drying Establishment, at Staten Island, where the passengers landed, and arrived in town yesterday morning in the steam boat Bellona. While the passengers were landing at Staten Island, a lady of that city fell overboard, and was rescued from drowning by her husband, who sprang after. They were both considerably injured.

In recording this disaster, we regret, however reluctantly, to notice the conduct of the captain and owner of the Emerald. We are informed by gentlemen of the first respectability, who were on board, that solicitations were repeatedly and urgently made to the above individuals for them to make a harbour at Amboy, which were refused; but they promised to land them at Elizabethtown Point. On approaching the Point, their solicitations were unsuccessfully renewed. We are at a loss to imagine the cause of such conduct; but from whatever motive it originated, it cannot be too severely condemned. For their own sakes, we hope they may be able to make a satisfactory explanation.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship Cadmus, from Havre, have been received in New York, Paris and Havre papers to the 15th Sept. both inclusive. They contain London dates of the 12th.

The accounts from Constantinople are to the 22d August. On the 16th the Ambassadors of England, France and Russia, delivered to the Reis Effendi, the treaty of London, as an *ultimatum*. The Reis Effendi made enquiry as to their contents, but receiving an unsatisfactory reply, put them aside without acknowledging their reception. The delay for their acceptance had been reduced to 15 days.

A letter from Madrid, dated Sept. 5, says—"A Courier has brought intelligence that the insurrection has already reached that part of the kingdom of Valencia which is contiguous to Catalonia.

The advices from Gibraltar, are to the 17th ult. The Chronicle of the 14th state that the insurgents in Spain, to the number of about 2000, took possession of Reus, (in Catalonia) on the 9th of September, and imprisoned the principal inhabitants until they paid certain contributions. The rebels had previously entered Vendrell, where they levied $8000, and were masters of Blanes and other places on the coast. 100 troops had arrived at Tarragona from Valencia, and subsequently marched out. The Madrid Gazette of the 4th, which had previously kept a strict silence on these matters, gives a detailed account of the proceedings of the rebels since 1825, and concludes with a royal order, directing a considerable body of troops of the line to be sent to Catalonia, and announcing that a general officer will be appointed to superintend the military operations, with power from his Majesty to pardon the rebels, excepting the leaders.

DRAMATIC INTELLIGENCE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

Saturday, Oct. 20.—*Dumb Girl of Genoa*, and *The Pilot, or a Tale of the Sea*. Miss Stannard's and Mr. Hallam's benefit. A well filled house greeted these two worthy performers. The performances were well received, and given in a spirited manner.

Monday, Oct. 22.—*Virginius* and the *Hundred Pound Note*. Mr. Cooper's first night. This gentleman has effected an arrangement with the manager for four nights, when he will take leave of the Philadelphia public. We were highly pleased, although it was an unfavourable night, to witness the cheering reception he met with from his friends, it betokened the warm interest which is still felt for his former talents. His performance of the character, although marked in many parts with peculiar interest, we are compelled to say, was infinitely below what we expected from him, and much inferior to his former representations of it.

Tuesday, Oct. 23.—*Dumb Girl of Genoa* and *The Pilot*. This latter piece evidently increases in estimation on every repetition—the scenery is well executed and deserves, not merely on account of its native origin, to share in the golden opinions of the public.

Wednesday, Oct. 24.—*Othello*, and *Mrs. Smith*.—Mr. Cooper's second night. In the character of the Moor, Mr. C. never shone very conspicuous—His personation of the part this evening was not so satisfactory as we have seen him in it.

Thursday, Oct. 24.—*The Pilot*—an Interlude—and, for the first time, the pantomime of *La Perouse*, for Messrs. Blakeley and Porter's benefit.

Friday, Oct. 25.—*Damon and Pythias*, and *White Lies*. Mr. Cooper's third night.

Mr. and Mrs. Duff are now performing in Boston—they do not attract very good houses. It is said they are on the eve of visiting England.

The managers of the Federal street Theatre, Boston, announce an engagement with Mr. E. Forrest, for a few nights.

Tuesday evening was the anniversary of the opening of the New York (Bowery) Theatre, as also the benefit of the Signorina. The receipts were upwards of $2,200, the house being filled from pit to gallery.

A Providence (R. I.) paper contains the annexed Card:—

☞ CIRCUS.—We are requested to mention, that any respectable company of equestrians, strong in numbers, and distinguished for their acquaintance with their art, not now employed, may obtain a profitable engagement at the Providence Circus.—As we have no place of amusement open at the moment, and as equestrians are always liberally patronized among us, we should think that a good company might do well for a considerable season.—Should this notice meet the observation of any company, not now engaged, the Manager of it would do well to write the Manager of the Providence Circus, on the subject, immediately.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

The Chesnut Street Theatre opens on Monday evening, with a powerful dramatic corps, under the management of Mr. Wemyss. This gentleman has always been a great favourite with the public, and we are fully satisfied in the opinion that his present arrangements for their gratification will meet with decided approbation. It will be seen by one advertising columns, that Mr. Sourwell, from the London Theatres, makes his first appearance in this country in the character of *Romeo*. We have heard much in praise of the superior talent of this performer, and bespeak for him a cordial and gratifying reception.

The following is a translation of the farewell address made by M. Tabary, of the New Orleans Company, to the audience of the Chesnut street Theatre on Saturday evening last:

"Ladies and Gentlemen—In the name of our Director, and of all the artists of whom the French Company is composed, I come to offer you our sincerest thanks for the favours which you have showered upon us during our residence in this city. We are indebted for the flattering welcome you have designed to accord us, less to our own abilities than to the desire we universally felt, of rendering our performances agreeable, and to the zeal which animated each of us in our endeavours to attain that end. This is the true cause of our success; it is the which has won for us from you so many marks of favour and kindness.

Penetrated with the liveliest gratitude, our Director, and all my associates, whose organ I now have the happiness to be, charge me to express the regret we all experience at departing from you; but imperative necessity commands it. Next year we shall return, to enjoy again the honour of your presence: Yes! we will return to contemplate with renewed pleasure that pit so well composed, those boxes, where the graces seem to have fixed their abode; and we shall not fail to exert all our powers to render ourselves again worthy of your patronage.

Permit us, then ladies and gentlemen, to preserve a small place in your esteem, and to cherish the hope that, on our return, we shall again meet the same cordial reception we this year have experienced.

EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, OCT. 27, 1827.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We are indebted to our friend W. for the beautiful lines in our poetical department—other articles from his highly gifted pen are on file.

"IMOGENE," has our thanks for her favour.

"SELIM" is welcome—the "Song of the Flowers on the approach of Winter," we shall insert in our next.

We shall notice hereafter many other contributions which have come to hand.

Some time since it was stated in the papers that 90 Steam Boats plied regularly in the waters of Alabama. We are requested by a gentleman at Mobile, to correct a small error in the account, by placing the number at 19 instead of 90.

CONCERT.

A Concert was given at the Chesnut Street Theatre on Wednesday evening last, by the musicians which are to be attached to the Theatre during the ensuing season, the performances of whom were witnessed by a numerous audience.

The Manager has secured a treasure in Mrs. *Bruns*—she is an invaluable accession to the operatic department. As a singer, she has not many superiors. Her voice resembles in sweetness and flexibility that of the *Signorina Garcia*, with the fullness and compass of Miss Kelly's. She will always be listened to with pleasure by every one—persons of taste and science will experience mutual gratification from the exercise of her vocal abilities.

Mr. Willis's *concerto* on the violin was one of those exquisite performances which challenges rivalry, and cannot be properly described, except by one possessed of as complete a knowledge of the science of music, and of as fine a taste; and we can only express the warmest acknowledgments to Mr. *Bempey*, whose judgment selected him as a leader for our orchestra, and whose perseverence succeeded in inducing him to abandon a conspicuous situation at the King's Theatre, Italian Opera House, London, for this design. Mr. *Braun's* variations on the *piano forte* and *violoncello* were admirable.—No one present, we are sure, ever heard the piano forte touched with such a masterly hand. *Dillman*, *Kneger*, and *Westfer*, are musicians of no common order.

The performances throughout were heard with high satisfaction and applauded to the very echo.

POETRY.

It has been denied by some of the gentlemen connected with the press of our country, that we had any distinctive character for literature, as a nation, and especially were we deficient in poetry—To enter into a refutation of such an assertion would be to occupy a considerable portion of our paper with an argument interesting to very few, and, perhaps, satisfactory to none.—Our literature, or, if it please better the public, the writings of our citizens, have borne marks of the exigences that called forth the productions: during the revolution, the pamphlets and songs that were put into the hands of the citizen soldiers were eminently deficient in conformity to critical rules—and yet were remarkable for producing exactly the effects the writers and circulators thereof proposed, awakening and keeping alive a most bitter resentment towards the British ministry, and directing all eyes and all thoughts towards the great end for which arms had been taken up, viz: National Independence.—We shall ask the indulgence of our readers to insert the first verse of one of the songs of our Fathers—it appears to us to bear an impress of the times:

The Stygian god—great Belzebub,
With Bute and North, his fav'rite club,
In pandemonium met;
There they, with all their infernal host,
Which Heaven and Liberty had lost,
Foam'd with invidious sweat.

Six such lines as these, albeit not calculated for the parlour windows of a boarding school, would have more influence in a camp of soldiers than as *many volumes of* like poetry.—Of such materials was the poetry of the revolution composed; we need not say of what materials the souls of men were made.

Following the revolution, when civil government was a matter of deep consideration, we find that the writings of the "Fathers" possessed terseness, and at the same time, a polish that might vie with the best productions of any nation. Poetry, however, lost the force of '76, and did not acquire a smoothness to compensate the loss; it was vapid, pointless, sentimental, abounding in affectation of sentiment; Cupids and Venuses fluttered in every verse, and roses and daffadowndillas bloomed along the lines—all was starchy as our grandmothers' ruffles, and as stiff and stately as our grand aunts' farthingale petticoats;—when, however, the great work of establishing the form of government, and adopting the constitution, was consummated, there was leisure for reading, and, consequently, a reward for writing poetry; and we find a Dwight and a Barlow instructing and amusing the public; all that these two authors furnished will not, indeed, bear the test of severe criticism; yet a very considerable portion of their productions is terse and pointed, smooth in measure and orthodox in sentiment. Dr. Dwight, in an especial manner, made verse the vehicle of much sound truth, as well political as theological; and the Columbiad of Barlow, though not of the first order of poetry, is far, very far, superior to the sonnets, addresses, &c. of a host of writers of the present day, who figure on "woven paper," and leave their names labelled up and down a paper back of a 48 paged book—and his lighter pieces really possess the spirit of poetry. The writings of Robert Treat Paine, jr. are deserving especial notice, as holding a most respectable place in American literature; he is one of the very few of our country who have set before themselves such models for contemplation as Dryden and Pope; and who, in preparing their verses for the public eye, did not lose sight of the sentiments and the style of the great examples. Some of the productions of Mr. Paine, are evidences of the attention which he gave to the writings of Dryden, and without entering especially on college exercises, we mention his "Ruling Passion," and "the Invention of Letters," as examples of regular composition of a nervous style, of polished expression, and refinement of thought, and vigour of conception, scarcely exceeded by the best of English poets. Instances do indeed occur of a sacrifice of *sense to effect*; but on the whole, these pieces may be pronounced as highly creditable to American poetry, and worthy the great patronage they received—In mentioning patronage, we must not neglect to notice and record the rewards that attended the literary productions of Paine—he was, it will be recollected, the author of the celebrated song called "Adams and Liberty"—two or three circumstances conspired to render this song popular in an eminent degree—It was composed just at the election of the elder Mr. Adams, and to celebrate that event, at a time when a majority of the American nation was in his favour, and the voice of New England loud and commanding on his side; poetry then was not as common as at this time, and there was not, indeed, more than one song that could be called national; Adams and Liberty was well timed, it took public feeling at its flood, and, above all, it was "a good song"—it contained about sixty lines, for which the author received at different times, the copy right having been secured, six hundred and fifty dollars. His other poems were not less productive, and we believe that Mr. Paine was as liberally rewarded for his poetry as ever was Scott or Moore.

We have no intention of making a muster-roll of American poets; we have scarcely room to speak of the different stages of the art in our country; to Paine succeeded Sergeant; Lucius Manlius Sergeant, a gentleman of much learning, of great poetic vigour, but, unfortunately, tinged with the spirit of innovation upon rhythm—there were some of this gentleman's productions highly deserving. His "Hubert and Ellen" possessed much merit, and many of his odes and songs were of an elevated character;—song writing, however, is the rarest gift of Apollo—his goddship will inspire an hundred odes and sonnets, and whole spires of poems, addresses, &c. without ever touching the soul with an inbreathing of a song. Dibdin and Moore were favoured ones—Paine had cause for gratitude, but we now find scarcely one in our whole country, that has attained to any degree of excellence, in song writing.

The prevailing style of our time is finical—a use of abstract terms—efforts to describe some intense feeling—all is unnatural, overstrained, and will soon give place to some new folly, or to a natural expression, and a disguised style—indeed we ought to except some of our writers, from the general denunciation; they have laboured without reward, and with little praise; they have, however, kept alive a portion of taste, and it is hoped they will live to see the effects of their labours, in a general correction of the present morbid appetite, and the venality and sacrifices to its continuance,

"With incense kindled at the muses' flame."

THE BIBLE.

The Pennsylvania Bible Society, which has laboured with an incessant toil, and unsparing liberality, in the business of disseminating the holy scriptures, conceived, a short time since, the noble design of placing a copy of the Bible, without note or comment, in the reach of every individual in this state. To this end, a meeting of those who are friendly to the object proposed, was called on Wednesday last, at the first Presbyterian church, on Washington Square. At an early hour, that spacious building was thronged on the lower floor and in the gallery; as usual, a great proportion of the meeting was composed of females.—We mention this as a favourable circumstance, arguing well for the prospects, as in all works of charity and benevolence when limited to the domestic circle, or having an immediate relation to extensive and distant objects, it is a fact, that their plans have more generally been successful, and their schemes and institutions more prosperous than are those undertaken and prosecuted wholly by the men alone. Their constant devotion to the objects of their partiality, their untiring zeal in the prosecution of their designs, and their attention to the minutiæ of which their plans are constituted, prevent accident and coldness, and assure success.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rt. Rev. Bishop White, who afterwards stated the object in view in calling the meeting, and referred to the probability of success.

Joseph R. Ingersoll, Esq. then moved a resolution approving the proposals of the Pennsylvania Bible Society. Mr. I. enforced his motion with some very pertinent remarks upon the nature and extent of the benefit contemplated by the meeting; his address was a delightfully chaste specimen of eloquence, peculiarly adapted to the audience which he was addressing, and the cause he was pleading. This motion was seconded in a feeling address, by a gentleman who evidently had the cause at heart, and who brought to its advocacy a well stored mind, and a ready tongue; his remarks were listened to with pleasure and instruction.

The motion was then unanimously adopted.

A gentleman then moved that a committee be appointed in the several wards of the city, and Libertics, and in the districts, to solicit subscriptions in behalf of the object.—The mover of this resolution spoke of the importance and duty of liberality in this work; he declared that the advantages which the present age enjoys, over those that have passed away, are entirely owing to the salutary influence of christianity, of which the doctrines alone are to be found in the sacred volume, and to be perpetuated and disseminated by its circulation.

The glory of Egypt, of Phenecia, Greece, and Rome, finished with their political greatness; and the splendour of their acquisitions, faded with the night of ignorance that succeeded their power;—but the march of civilization has been regular and rapid, since guided by the torch of gospel light, and the extent of christianity has now become the limits of science and political liberty.

The motion was seconded by the Rev. Wm. Preston, who, with great force and true eloquence, pressed upon the audience the motives which should influence them in disseminating, among their own brethren and kinsmen, in political bonds, the true source of happiness and morals; the latter the only safeguard of a Republican government. As christians and as men—as parents and patriots, he urged them to a hearty co operation in the views of the Bible society, and promised, as a natural consequence, new strength to the republic, and new force to the religious community.

In the course of the observations of the different speakers, it was observed that there were *sixty five thousand families* and about *three hundred thousand individuals* in Pennsylvania, who have no access to the holy scriptures. The committees were then appointed.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, have set apart the second Thursday of November next, as a day of Thanksgiving, Humiliation and Prayer, to be observed in all the churches under their care—and they earnestly request the churches to devote said day unto the Lord.

We recommend it to some of our northern brethren, says a Norfolk paper, who were lately complaining of the interruptions which they suffered from idle intruders, to avail themselves of the hint of an editor in the Western part of Virginia—who advertises, that persons *who have business* with him, may generally find him at the office, every Saturday and on every other day (Sundays excepted) from 12 to 2 o'clock, and from 5 until 7 o'clock P. M. If the editors to the North are annoyed by unseasonable visitors, they may advertise their hours for seeing company—and suffer no departure from their rule. It would be an excellent respite from loungers, loquacious quidnuncs, and harrassing *duns*.

At the Court of Cassation of Paris a point of jurisprudence has just been decided, which it is hoped, may tend to check the practice of Duelling, at least as far as married men and fathers of families are concerned. A Mr. Lelorrian was tried for the murder of a Mr. Gisel in a duel. Lelorrain was acquitted of the murder, but was sentenced at the suit of the widow, to the payment of damages to the amount of 20,000 francs to her, and 4000 francs to her children, to be paid when they come of age, with interest to that period.

Curious Change of Names.—The following singular application is now before the Legislature of Tennessee:—Mr. M'Galice introduced a bill to alter the name of Susannah Cremer to William Cremer, which was read the first time and passed. The petitioner had been considered a woman, and had worn female clothes for upwards of twenty years, and had gone by a female name. In 1825, petitioner changed his habits, married a wife, and is now living in Green county.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

On the 17th inst. Miss MARY B. GRICE, daughter of Mr. Samuel Grice, aged 17 years, 1 month, and 5 days.

Obituary notices have become frequent, and sometimes undeserving—indeed virtues and accomplishments pass to the tomb unnoticed, whose panegyric is exhausted on the proud and dissipated—who will deny this state of things—and who that was acquainted with the subject of this notice, will not say, there exists but few to whose virtues panegyric would be an justly due. This, however is not the mere object of this sketch, but to represent succinctly to those of her own sex, her virtues as they were. There is a fullness of grief that indulges not, nor finds relief in lamentation. But to the aching heart there is consolation in the thought,—though she has left this world of probation—her bright spirit has fled to realms where sorrow cannot enter, there to dwell among spirits holy and pure as her own.—Few of her years are actuated by feelings such as was her wont to manifest on every occasion, and more particularly in sickness and bodily affliction—no murmurings were heard when extended on the death-bed of sickness, and assailed by the most agonizing pain—on that evident countenance which is now no more, a sacred calmness was fixed from the happy reflections of futurity. Mary Grice's constitution was to appearance good—her temper was sprightly, her disposition mild, her manners affable and engaging—her heart the favorite seat of the social affections—her friendship so real, and deportment so unobtrusive, that it may be said she had no enemy. Paternal instruction was the rule which guided her course in this life, and no inducements of pleasure could allure her from them. In a word she was in the abstract all that would be pure in the female sex. What in a measure hastened her to a premature home may be attributed to kind exertions in the last and task of life to one who had been the sharer of her infant sports, and the friend of her maturer years, and whose virtues and accomplishments were nearly allied to the same high order of her own—but now, alas! where is she? a few weeks of sickness has consigned her body to the grave—a grave where neither nettle, briar, nor noxious weed can ever spring—so mild, so unobtrusive is the dust it contains—green be the sod that forms its covering, gentle and fragrant the breezes that fan it, and may the dewdrops of Heaven that nightly bemangle it, be as pure as the spirit that once animated its sacred deposit. Accept departed shade of the most mild and lovely of her sex—accept this humble tribute from one who was honoured with thy friendship while living, and who regrets thy death with the sorrows of a Brother.

D.

A stated Meeting of the Florean Society of Philadelphia, will be held on Wednesday evening next, at half past 6 o'clock, at the Phœnix Hall in Zane, near 7th street. Punctual attendance is requested as business of importance will be submitted to the Society.

TOBACCONISTS—*Look Here!!*

IS offered at private sale, that old established TOBACCO MANUFACTURING Establishment, by the subscriber, who wishes to discontinue business, together with all his tools; every part of the property is in good order, situate in the village of New Egypt, 10 miles east of Bordentown. Information may be obtained of Paris & Morris. WM. W. FOULKS.
Oct 27—3t*

Recollect Adventurers, Money in the MARKET!!

ON the 14th next month, will be distributed from the handsome 24th Union Canal Lottery, a vast deal of money in lots, comprising the handsome sums of $10,000, 2,500 1,200, 1100, &c. a chance of cheap tickets for sale at CONINE'S
Truly fortunate Office, No. 3, south 3d street.
☞ *PAY ATTENTION!*—The place where wealth has been, and continues to be distributed, is at No. 3, south 3d street, where but few in vain seek for prizes.
☞ The drawing of the 17th Monument Lottery, which draws this day week, will be received on next Tuesday week. Oct 27—tf

THE MEMBERS OF THE
SAN SOUCI CLUB,
WILL assemble, during the season, every Monday and Saturday evening, at precisely one hour after sunset, at the Hall, corner of Gaskill and 4th streets.
Oct 27—tf L. W. RYCKMAN.

LIST OF LOTTERIES,
Soon to be Drawn.

WASHINGTON City Consolidated, Capital $20,000—On Wednesday next, 31st inst.
New York Consolidated, Class No. 9, Capital prize $10,000. Nov. 7th (only 6 days Lottery.)
Delaware and North Carolina Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 1, Capital $9,000, 10th Nov.
Union Canal, Class No. 24, Capital $10,000, on the 14th Nov.
For information respecting the above Lotteries, please call at B. DAVIS & CO'S Office, 34 North Third st. opposite Hackett's Hotel. Oct 27—3t

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of JEWELL & WILSON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. B. Jewell is authorized to settle the accounts of the concern. *JOHN B. JEWELL,*
Oct 27—3t *JAMES WILSON.*

JOHN B. JEWELL,
House & Sign Painter, & Glazier,
No. 72, Chesnut St.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general that he still continues the business at the old stand, where all orders will be thankfully received and duly appreciated.
N. B. One or two apprentices wanted in the above business. Oct 27—4t

HARDWARE STORE.
LESLEY & MEREDITH, No 241 Market, above 6th street, have just opened a complete Assortment of
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

CONSISTING of Locks, Latches, and Hinges, of all kinds; Screws, Pullies, Nails, Brass ware, Edge tools, Planes Files, Anchors, shovel and tongs, spades and shovels, knives and forks tables, teasers, pen and pocket knives, spoons, hollow ware, &c. &c. &c. which they will sell, Wholesale or Retail, at very reduced prices. oct 27—6m.

Money to Loan on Mortgage.

A NUMBER of sums of money of large and small amounts, to Loan on Mortgage, on Real Estate, in the city and county of Philadelphia. Apply to
CHARLES P. LISLE,
At his Office No. 4 south Fifth street.
aug 11—tf

The Clothiers' Ready Reckoner.

JUST Published and for Sale, by Kimber & Sharpless, No. 99 Market street, *The Clothiers' Ready Reckoner, or, Stone Table*; shewing at one view what quantity of yarn in skeins any web will take, from ten strings to thirty in length, and from two ounces to one hundred and thirty-six portions in breadth. Accurately calculated for the standard skeins and strings, with directions how to use them. By T. Nicholson, of Otley, Great Britain.
10 mo 6th—tf

MARRIED.

On the 23d inst. by the Rev. William Neill, D. D. Dr. JOSIAH STEWART, to ANNA MARIA, daughter of Andrew Bayard, Esq. all of this city.

On the 18th inst. at Friends' Meeting House on Mulberry street, THOMAS C. GARRETT, to FRANCES BIDDLE, daughter of the late John Biddle.

On the 18th inst. by the Rev. Jonas W. Holman, Mr. EDWARD BASSET, to Miss LEUTICIA McLAUGHLEN, all of Philadelphia.

On the 16th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kitts, Mr. MINER WAITE, to Miss MARY CLINE, both of this city.

On the 23d inst. by the Rev. George Boyd, the Rev. GEORGE MINTZER, to Miss DOROTHEA, daughter of Frederick Wolbert, Esq. all of this city.

On the 23d inst. by Joseph Watson, Mayor, Mr. SAMUEL GEORGE MORTON, M. D. to REBECCA GRELLET PEARSALL, both of this city.

On the 17th inst. by Joseph Watson, Mayor, Mr. ENOS MASSEY, to HARRIET WEISS, both of this city.

On the 23d inst. by Joseph Watson, Mayor, WILLIAM W. LONGSTRETH, Merchant, to MARY BRINGHURST, both of this city.

On the 14th of 10th month, at Friends' Meeting, Providence, Delaware co. SAMUEL SWAYNE, of Hamilton Village, Philadelphia county, to RACHEL, daughter of Gideon Mallin.

On the 17th of 10th mo. at London Grove Meeting, ENOCH SWAYNE, of East Marlborough, to ELIZA, daughter of David Chambers, of London Grove, both of Chester county.

On the 18th inst. by the Rev. G. T. Bedell, Mr. ANTHONY ELTON, of the house of Elton & Heck, to Miss CECELIA C. SPOFFORD, both of this city.

On the 25th inst. by Elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. EDWARD PARKER, to Miss MARY YOUNG, all of Delaware county.

On the 18th inst. by the Rev. James Patterson, Mr. JONATHAN ENGLES, to Miss RACHEL MILLER, both of Chester county.

On the 16th inst. by the Rev. S. R. Smith, Mr. DAVID ANSTEN, to Miss CHARLOTTE S. COOK, both of Philadelphia.

On the 25th inst. by the Rev. S. R. Smith, Mr. HENRY W. GILBERT, to Miss CAROLINE KARTSHER.

On the 25th inst. by the Rev. S. R. Smith, Mr. DANIEL JEFFRAS, jr. to Miss MARGARET RIAL, all of Philadelphia.

On the 25th inst. by Andrew Petit, Esq. Mr. HENRY Z. JENKINS, to Miss ABIGAIL G. daughter of Mr. Thomas Bedford, both of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 25th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Myers, Mr. THOMAS STEVENSON, to Mrs. SARAH GASH, all of this city.

On the 24th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kitts, at the house of Mr. Peter Rambo, near Norristown, Mr. ADAM SITER, son of Edward Siter, Esq. of Delaware, to Miss CHARLOTTE, daughter of Jonathan Cleaver, of Montgomery county, Pa.

On the 18th inst. Mr. JESSE BOOTH, aged 55, to Miss ELIZABETH WILLIAMS, aged nineteen.

Hence it is plain for all to see,
From Cupid's darts no age is free;
For youth and age together join,
To vindicate this truth divine.

DIED.

On the 25th inst. Mrs. MARY DOLBY, widow of the late Daniel Dolby, aged 83 years. The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 338 South Second street, this afternoon at two o'clock.

On the 25th inst. after a lingering illness, JACOB BECK, Sen. aged 68 years.

On the 25th inst. JAMES JOHNSTON, Bricklayer, aged 32 years.

On the 24th inst. MARY DOUGHERTY, infant daughter of John McColgan.

On the 23d inst. MARTHA POWELL, aged 86 years.

On the 18th inst. after a short illness, Mrs. CATHARINE, wife of John C. Hardy.

On the 19th inst. Capt. ANDREW HIDELIUS, aged 72 years.

On the 23d inst. MARTHA POWELL, aged 86 years.

On the 23d inst. HANNAH ELTON, aged 68 years.

On the 21st inst. in Penn township, aged 43 years, LETTY, wife of Isaac Saunders.

On the 19th inst. SARAH HEISS, wife of James Heiss, of consumption, aged 27 years.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children	Total
Philadelphia,	53	30	83
New-York,	65	50	115
Baltimore,	16	18	34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.

Ship Montezuma, West; Liverpool, mdze.
—— Louisiana, Oliver, 12, New Orleans, mdze.
—— Florian, Harrison, 10, St. Thomas, mdze.
Brig Oregon, Brown, 16, New Orleans, mdze.
—— South America, Remington, 9, Havana, sugar, &c.
—— Antelope, Core, St. Jago de Cuba, mdze.
—— Cyrus, King, Havana, mdze.
—— Columbian, Doling, 17, Laguira, coffee.
Schr. Gen. Mercer, Brady, 3, Cape Charles, peaches and peach brandy.
—— Agenora, Bedell, 2, Petersburg, flour.
—— Philadelphia, Leaming, 9, Newbern, sugar, &c.
—— Fair Play, Ireland, 5, New York, mdze.
—— Regulator, Davis, 8, Snowhill, shingles.
—— William & Thomas, Colburn, 3, Folly Landing.
—— Minorca, Dower, 5, Boston, mdze.
—— Commerce, Weeks, 5, Baltimore, mdze.
—— Star, White, 4, Folly Landing, Peach Brandy.
—— Mary Ann, Warner, 16, Jeremie, coffee.
—— Gen. Washington, Townshend, 2, New York, tobacco.
—— Hiram, Danike, 6, Petersburg, flour.
—— Cumberland, Wharton, 6, Richmond, coal.
—— Friendship, Fields, 3, Chincoteague, grain.
—— Franklin, Bradford, 5, Snowhill, mdze.
—— Herald, Hall, 5, Providence, mdze.
Sloop Tradesman, Bennet, 8, Richmond, grain.
—— Constitution, Somers, 2, New York, flour.
—— Trimmer, Chatten, 2, New York, mdze.
—— Charles Williams, Johnson, Snowhill, shingles.

CLEARED.

Ships Mississippi, Gotrol, Charleston; Tuscarora, Sertill, Liverpool; Georges, Robinson, New Orleans; Missouri, Rogers, New Orleans; Julius Cæsar, McMullin, City Point; Bingham, Welsh, West Indies.

Brigs Margaret, Jernegan, Nuevitas; Hunter, Lafore, Bordeaux; Happy Return, Holbrook, St. Thomas; Rose, Rea, Vera Cruz; Palm, Lincoln, Boston; American, Moore, St. Jago, Cuba; Lehigh, Wills, Port au Prince; Criterion, Richards, Marseilles; L'Emile, Gellot, Havre; Benjamin Franklin, Wing, Boston; Revere, Prince, Norfolk.

Schrs. Argo, Watson, Havana; Reuben Rose, Navy, Baltimore; Splendid, Day, Mobile; Favorite, Bernard, Richmond.

YATES, & CO.

The following Capital Prizes were Sold and Paid, in the last Union Canal Lottery, at this Office.

5, 21, 23, a Prize of $2,000, one quarter.
5, 9, 23, do. 2500, do.
9, 23, 33, do. 2000, do.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.
THIRTY-FOURTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,
To be drawn on the 14th Nov.

Which contains a number of Capitals, among which are the following, viz.

1 prize of $10,000 DOLLARS,
1 2,500 DOLLARS,
1 1,600 DOLLARS,
1 1,200 DOLLARS,
2 1,000 DOLLARS.

Besides others, amounting to nearly 100,000 Dollars.

Whole Tickets, - - $4 00 | Quarters, - - - - $1 00
Halves, - - - - - 2 00 | Eighths, - - - - - 50

Tickets and Shares for sale by YATES, & CO.
No. 127 Chesnut Street.

The following Prizes have all been sold and paid at this Office within a few weeks, viz:—
28, 45, 60, $10,000—14, 3, 38, 10,000—13, 9, 8, 10,000—14, 29, 40, 5,737—7, 8, 14, 5,000—20, 28, 34, 3,000—10, 11, 41, 2,500—21, 30, 41, 2,000—2, 24, 14, 1,500.

Together with 38 of $1,000, 83 of 500, &c. &c.
27 Orders from the country promptly attended to.
All Lottery and exchange information given gratis.
Oct 27—tf

THEATRE.

WALNUT STREET.

MR. COOPER'S FOURTH NIGHT.

THIS EVENING, October 27,
Will be presented, the Tragedy of the
REVENGE.

Zanga, - - - - - - - *MR. COOPER.*
Carlos, - - - - - - - - - Mr. Smith.
Isabella, - - - - - - - Mrs. Greene.
Leonora, - - - - - - - Miss Stannard.

To conclude with the Farce of
COMFORTABLE LODGINGS.

Sir Hippington Mill, - - - - Mr. Cowell.
Rigmarole, - - - - - - - Mr. Smith.
Antoinette, - - - - - - - Mrs Roper.

THEATRE.

CHESNUT STREET.

The Public are respectfully informed that ample arrangements have been made, with a view to their entire satisfaction, and that the regular season will commence on

Monday Evening, October 29,
With the Tragedy of
ROMEO & JULIET.

Romeo, (his first appearance in America,) - - - - - Mr. Southwell,
Juliet, (her first appearance in that character,) - - - - - Miss Warren.

Between the play and the farce, an Italian Air, "Hope told a flattering tale," with variations composed for Madame Catalini, by Mrs. Braun, from the Theatres of Vienna, Prague, Berlin and Conigsberg, her second appearance in America.

A Pas Seul by Miss Hawthorn, from the Theatres Royal, Drury Lane and Covent Garden, her first appearance in America.

After which the Farce of
IS HE JEALOUS.

Tuesday evening, the *Poor Gentleman*.—Frederick, Mr. Mercer, of the Theatre Royal Drury Lane, his first appearance in America. After which, *Rosina*—Captain Belville, by Mr. Hutchings, of the Theatre Royal, York and New Castle, his first appearance in America—Mr. Belville, by Mr. Mercer.

Mr. Sutton, of the King's Theatre, Italian Opera House, and Professor of Music to the Royal Academy, is engaged for six nights only, and will make his first appearance on Tuesday evening.

Mr. Chapman, Miss Kelly, Mrs. Mercer, Master Mercer, Mr. Gaskell, Mr. and Mrs. Sharman, Mrs. Austin, and Miss George, are engaged at this Theatre, and will shortly appear.

The new pieces of the Rencontre, Sergeant's Wife, and Peter Wilkins, will be put in rehearsal immediately.

MILLENARY,
No. 153, South Second Street.

MRS. M. WADE, No. 153, south second street, will open on Thursday the first day of November, an assortment of fashionable Millenary. oct 27—3t*

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST—On Thursday the 18th inst. a Brown Pointer Slut, speckled on the breast and legs, and answers to the name of Dash. The above reward will be paid to any person leaving the dog at 61 south 3d street.
oct 27—3t*

PORTRAIT OF ELIAS HICKS.

A CORRECT and well engraved Likeness of ELIAS HICKS, may be had at No. 60 Gallery, West Arcade, ARCADE. oct 13—3t

CANARY, MOCKING & RED BIRDS.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and red BIRDS for sale at No. 173 Cherry st. the first house above 5th st. feb 4—1y

THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.
☞ *IT HAS NEVER FAILED.*

IRIS Medicine, the never failing powers of which can be proved by references to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city. Can always be had at No. 169, PINE STREET, whose application can be made either by letter, or personally. march 10—6m

MANTUA RIBBONS.

ONE case, very superior MANTUA RIBBONS, assorted colours and numbers, just received, and for sale by STOKES & BUZBY.
oct 13—3t*

CIDER.

WM. BUNTING, No 60, North 4th Street, has on hand a large quantity of superior last year's CIDER, which he will sell either by the hogshead, barrel, or dozen.
N. B. Shipping orders put up at the shortest notice.
oct 11—3m

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership of THOMAS & JACOB ASHTON, trading under the firm of THOMAS ASHTON & CO. was dissolved on the 6th of October. THOMAS ASHTON,
oct 13—3t* JACOB ASHTON.

BARTLESON & HARMER,

N. E. CORNER OF SECOND & PINE STREET, HAVE on hand, an extensive assortment of GREEN VENITIAN BLINDS, which they offer low for cash. They also keep a vast number of the most fashionable well made BEDS, of various sizes, equal to any ever offered for sale on this continent. feb. 1—tf

"Tales for Leisure Hours,"

COMPRISING twelve artistic a volume of 160 pages, neatly bound in boards, price 50 cents, or 75 cents extra binding, may be had of CAREY, LEA and CAREY, S. E. corner of Chesnut and Fourth; JUDAH DOBSON, No. 108 Chesnut street; and at this Office.

$10 REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen, on the evening of the 7th inst. a BAY MARE, 4 years old, about 14 hands high, one hind foot white, a number of whip marks on the right side, and well broke to saddle and harness. The above reward and reasonable charges will be given, if returned to the subscriber, in Abington township, Montgomery co. near the Fox Chase.
oct 20—3t* JONATHAN MAGARGAL.

WANTED,

A GIRL, capable to do cooking, washing, ironing, and house work generally. She must come well recommended. Apply at 71 Cherry street. oct 20—2t

Cocoons Wanted.

THE Subscriber will give the highest price for SILK COCOONS.—Apply to G. C.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

THOU ART GONE FROM OUR LAND.

Inscribed to Miss Clara Fisher, of the Theatre Royal Drury Lane, upon her leaving England for America, and set to music by Sir John Stevenson, M. D.

Thou art gone from our land, to that land o'er the sea,
Where oppression's dark chains are now broken and free!
But roam where thou wilt, no home can'st thou find
More truly thine own than the one left behind!

Cold, cold is the heart and unworthy the name,
That would darken thy glory, or breathe on thy fame!
Then bright be thy path, and immortal thy praise,
Thou wonder in wisdom, tho' infant in days!

From the smile of the blest'd—from the song of the free,
From the sigh of the brave, feeling turns unto thee;
For 'mongst nature's children, thou stanchest alone,
The pride of her bosom! her own darling one!

Whilst our valleys are green, and our mountains are blue,
To the grateful and lovely our hearts must be true,
Whatever thy fate then, remembering the past,
Britain's blessing shall be with her child to the last!

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—By giving the annexed Solution of the Logograph in your paper of Oct. 13, to your readers, you will particularly oblige

EXPLICATOR.

The whole world is STRANGE.

From it may be made the following which are written in the order in which they occur.

Goat	East	Ten
Rat	Stan-bridge	Neat
Nest	Grates	Near
Great	Tar	Sent
Net	Sea	Tea
Tan	Stern	Rent
Ear	Tag or Tags	Star
Gretna	Ant	Rest
Art	Rags	Sent
Rage	Tares	Rent
Age	Eat	Grant
Tears	Grate	Get
Rage	Stage	Tear
Anger	Nag	Bet
Sage	Targe	
Stag	Gate	

It is *strange* if you dont guess me now.

STRANGE.

COURTSHIP.

The most sentimental courtship which we have ever heard or read of, took place not long since within the circle of our acquaintance. Louisa was the only child of a gentleman, who, blessed with affluence, had spared no pains to improve by a liberal education, the graces which nature had lavished upon his daughter. In short, Louisa was an heiress: and, like all other heiresses, had a numerous train of suitors.

"Among the rest young William bow'd,
But never talked of love."

He was a young man of inestimable worth and talents which Louisa was not the last to discover; but he possessed no small share of that diffidence usually attendant on true merit. Their eyes had long professed a mutual flame before he could muster the courage to disclose his passion. Chance threw in his way a golden opportunity—They were alone. After an awkward silence of some minutes, he advanced, took her hand: "Louisa!"—his voice faltered—he could not utter a single word; but his eloquent countenance spoke the rest. Louisa understood him; and overwhelmed with confusion, stammered out "GO ASK MY FATHER."—*Rural Repository.*

The Bostonians are about to raise $300 for the purpose of buying the small statue of Sappho, made by Mr. Augur. The papers say that "this statue *augurs* well for his future success." They ought to pay him another $300 for perpetrating such a vile pun. We should, however, advise this sculptor to change his name, for *augur* must be a great *bore*. At any rate let him *Sapho!* to all these abominable word smothers. If any thing be perfectly contemptible, it is that habit of punning for which the people of Boston and Philadelphia are so famous.—*Enquirer.*

FIGHT BETWEEN A TIGER AND AN ALLIGATOR.

By a part of the Sunderland, called Athari, Bahi, a very thick jungle, but through which a creek runs, a boat was passing lately, when the crew observed a large tiger come to the water's edge to drink; an alligator on the banks seized hold of him, but the tiger resisted and a contest ensued, which lasted for two hours, each seizing and grappling with the other, and the tiger alarming the whole forest with his roar. At last the Alligator succeeded in dragging the tiger into the water, who then became alarmed, and letting go his hold of the alligator, the latter seemed glad to be released, and the tiger made off into the jungle.—*Asiatic Magazine.*

Soon after the late war, three gentlemen were travelling together in the upper part of New-York, one of whom, Major H. had lost a leg in the service of the United States, and another an arm, (Col. B.) leaving none sound in limb but the third gentleman. Being all fond of fun, they agreed to have a little sport at the place where they stopped for the night. It was to be understood that their several losses were replaced by a leg and arm, which resembled their originals in almost every respect. On entering their chamber they rung for a servant, and there came up a thick-lipped, bow-legged, long heeled son of Africa. 'Pull off my coat,' said the gentleman with the counterfeit arm. The negro took hold and plucked off coat and arm also. 'You scoundrel, how dare you pull off my arm.' 'Bery sorra, massa, no tink you arm cum off so easy—go for Docta, massa!' 'Stop,' said he of the leg, 'pull off my boots first.' In the attempt, Cuffee plucked off leg and all, with which he retreated in perfect horror to a corner of the room, amid the severe reproaches of the leg loser. In the mean while, the sound man, not liking to be outdone in wonders, walked up to Cuffee saying, 'There, you black rascal, unscrew my head!'—This was too awful for Cuff—he, incontinently, made the best of his way, heels over head down stairs, exclaiming, 'De debil, de debil, massa, up tairs.' The landlord listened patiently to the negro's narrative of wonders, but was by no means convinced of their truth. He determined to ascertain the reality of the matter. So, compelling the negro to accompany him, but much against his will, he made his way to the chamber of the three devils. They, expecting a denoument, had taken their limbs into partnership, and were setting as orderly as deacons in a church.—Poor Cuff, was, by argument and ocular demonstration, proved to have been crazy or drunk, and also was condemned, on the part of the landlord, to be trounced *instanter*. But the gentlemen wags begged him off until the morning, when they explained the joke, much to the amusement of their auditors, and extremely to the satisfaction of the poor darky, who said he 'hope de buckra man wid de one foot and one arm stay away forever fere he cum agin.'

EPIGRAM,

UPON A BAD WIFE.

Not all the charms of Paradise,
Could please old father Adam,
Till the Creator ever wise,
Had blest him with a Madam!
But I, tho' one of Adam's race,
Ye fair, look not unpleasant,
Can pleasure find in any place,
But where my wife is present.

CURE FOR THE EPILEPSY.

Lately, a woman passing through the streets of Glasgow, was suddenly attacked with a fit of epilepsy. Among the persons attracted to the spot, was a young sailor, who seeing the woman, called out for some grains of coarse salt, which he forced into her mouth. This immediately had the effect of restoring the woman's sensation and speech, and her convulsions was at once put a stop to. The young man, who had been at Madagascar and other foreign places, says he has seen this remedy applied to persons in epilepsy with great success.

MATRIMONY.

"My dear, what makes you yawn?"
The wife exclaim'd, her temper gone,
"Is home on dull and dreary?"
"Not so my love," he said, "not so;
But man and wife are one you know,
And when alone I'm weary!"

The patronage that has already been extended to the Casket, has not only exceeded our most sanguine expectations, but, if we mistake not, is unprecedented in the annals of monthly literature—This success has induced us to intend to give the work a more attractive form for the ensuing year, as well in its literary departments, as in its decorations and typographical arrangements. A new font of type has been procured, upon which it is to be printed; the size and number of the pages will be considerably extended and enlarged; and paper superior to that now used, will be employed in its publication; meantime, that every department may exhibit a corresponding degree of improvement, arrangements have been entered into with artists for various decorations and ornaments. The usual number of copper-plates will be found, and it is proposed to furnish each number with *two* wood engravings, instead of one, as now published. The wood engravings representing scenes, or referring to incidents familar or interesting to most of our readers, will be accompanied by well written descriptions of events and exhibitions connected with the picture—each reflecting upon the other's interest and value.

It is our intention to render the Casket interesting to the various classes of readers to whom periodical literature generally addresses itself; we shall then feel called upon to search, with renewed attention and assiduity, for the most interesting contents of foreign magazines, while a proper inducement will be held out for native writers to contribute a portion of their labours to enrich our Casket.

These regulations can be effected without any sacrifice of that light reading, and general magazine of small paragraphs, that must enter into all literary works; inasmuch as the size of the work will be very considerably enhanced—its contents, therefore, may assume a more diversified form, and boast an increase of solid matter.

The price of the Casket will be $3 50 per annum, payable within three months after the receipt of the 1st number—but, if the subscription is paid in advance, $2 50 will be received as payment in full.

The arrangements that we have made for the publication of the Casket, warrant us in assuring its patrons, that it shall equal, in attraction, any work of the kind that has been published; while its price is scarcely half that of the most ordinary monthly publications.

The Patrons of the Casket, who intend to continue the work after the present year, will please to intimate their wishes by sending us the subscription in *advance*—the increasing expenses of the paper, printing, engravings, &c. render it absolutely necessary for us to be furnished with the means of meeting expenditures promptly.

ATKINSON & ALEXANDER,
Philadelphia.

It may be well to state, that the "Casket for 1827," will form a distinct volume, at $2 50 per annum; and, on its completion, contain thirty-six splendid engravings, with nearly 500 pages of letter-press printing, constituting one of the *cheapest* publications in the United States. A few of the numbers can be supplied to future subscribers.

Those Editors who have already politely favored us with a notice of the work, will enhance the obligation, and entitle themselves to another copy of it by giving this a few insertions.

Messrs. Atkinson & Alexander—

On the 4th inst. I issued a Prospectus for a new periodical, to appear in the city of Philadelphia, from the first of January next, to be called,

"THE FRIEND:
Or Advocate of Truth."

Ten days later, a new periodical made its appearance, entitled "*The Friend*," evidently intended to forestall the work which I had proposed; but as its authors have shown no disposition to encroach upon either the *letter* or *spirit* of my *last line*, they are welcome to the use of the *first*: as it is presumed the characteristic distinction, which they have seen fit to make, will continue to designate the *borrowed title* from the *original*.

MARCUS T. C. GOULD.

Philadelphia, Oct 18, 1827.

THE FRIEND:

OR, ADVOCATE OF TRUTH.

To be published Monthly, in the City of Philadelphia, at $1 a year.

AMONG the objects to be embraced by the FRIEND; *or, Advocate of Truth*, the following may be considered the most prominent, viz:

To present in a cheap octavo form, a concise and authentic history of the society of Friends, together with such extracts from their writings, public documents and other documents, as are calculated to remove the veil of mystery and misrepresentation under which has hitherto excluded from the public eye, much of the true character and merits of this respectable society.

The work will be interspersed with the biography of individuals, who have, in different stages of the Society, been rendered conspicuous by their superior endowments and christian virtues; and also of those who have suffered unjust persecution at the hand of other Societies or their own brethren.

Another object will be to give a faithful report of the difficulties through which the Society has passed, and those in which it is, or may be involved; thus showing to the world, that the discord and animosity, which are tarnishing the long established character of this hitherto peaceful Society, and lacerating the breasts of its worthy members, are not indigenous, but poisonous exotics which, like tares from the hand of the enemy have sprung up, and now threaten by their exuberance the destruction of those native fruits of the spirit, which once characterized the Society of Friends.

It will also be an object to endeavour to show, that nothing is wanting for the restoration of peace and harmony, but a more strict adherence to that infallible principle, under the benign influence of which the Society has heretofore enjoyed prosperity, and its members sweet communion: and that by a return to this principle the genial rays of charity, will soon dispel those clouds which now intercept the light of heaven, and cast a gloomy shade on suffering christendom. The work will cont nue to register such passing events as may be deemed advisable, and necessary to the present and future well being of the Society—all doubtful points being submitted to members of the Society prepared to judge.

Towards the accomplishment of these objects, the proprietor has the assurance of access to numerous publications of the Society, from the days of George Fox to the present time; together with the personal aid of individuals eminently qualified for placing in their true light the materials there procured.

It is believed that these advantages combined with the proprietor's facility in recording the language of public speakers as it falls from their tips, will enable him to furnish a work of far more interest to the Society than any which has yet been published, while it will be much cheaper than any similar production now before the public.

The agents and patrons of the Quaker, the Recorder, and the late Christian Inquirer, are particularly and respectfully solicited to lend their aid in procuring patronage for this publications. The proprietors of papers in different parts of the United States who will give this prospectus an insertion, shall be entitled to receive the Quaker and Friend for one year.

All communications upon the subject, must be addressed, free of postage, to M. T. C. Gould, Stenographer, Philadelphia. Oct. 20—tf

89, CHESNUT STREET.

THE following are the drawn numbers of the Union Canal Lottery, 33d Class, drawn in this city on Wednesday, 51, 25, 21, 5, 23, 9, 33, 43.

Combination 9, 21, 51, and 9, 43, 21—two of the Capitals were sold, as usual, at

LEVYS,
89 Chesnut, 2d door below Third street.

Where most of such fortunate money is always taken at par for tickets, or bought at a low rate. Orders from the country will meet with promptness and despatch.

Gold bought and sold. oct 13—tf

STUCKERT'S DRUG STORE,

Where Medical advice will be given for a discount running to the constitution. Also, for diseases of every description.

No. 33 N. FOURTH STREET,

Half way between Cherry and Race streets, (east side,

STUCKERT'S PANACEA.

AFFER sickness or diseases of every kind, in children or grown persons, this Panacea will create a new and healthy action in the system. The most respectable certificates can be produced as to its efficacy in destroying all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, such as action in the system, constitutional syphilis, mercurial diseases, scrofula, liver complaint, sore throat, King's evil, ulcers, tumors, pimples or eruptions on the face, rheumatism, tetter, and general debility. It is an excellent medicine for creating an appetite also for relaxations of the stomach, and decays of the constitution.—Price 75 cents per quarter bottle.

Stuckert's Anti-Bilious Pills for foul stomach, headache, convivence, and bilious habit.—Small box 6 cents, large 25.

Stuckert's Ague and Fever Drops—Small bottles 12 1-2 large do 25.

Stuckert's Pearl Powder, for destroying pimples on the face, and whitening the skin.—Small papers 6 cents, large do. 12 1-2.

Stuckert's Scorbutic Tooth Powder, for preserving and whitening the teeth.—Small boxes 6 cents, large do 12 1-2.

Stuckert's Head-ache Powders, for Head ache, Heartburn, and Acidity or Sourness of the Stomach.

Stuckert's Tooth-Ache Drops—12 1-2 cents per bottle. oct 13—tf

STUMPS.

THEIR Teeth the advertiser furnishes are handsome and strong, keep their color, bend their pivots well—are the cheapest, nearest to human, and the best calculated for fixing in the mouth upon Stumps, of any yet discovered.

Fixing teeth upon Stumps is the fewest way known, scarcely ever gives pain—never injures the adjoining teeth, and is the way nearest to nature.

Office No. 173 Vine street, above 8th street

B. WILLIAMS, Dentist.

N. B. Persons in moderate circumstances need not be deterred from visiting the advertiser on that account. Oct. 6—3m

Jefferson Medical College.

THE LECTURES will commence on Wednesday immediately preceding the first Monday in November next.

On the Practice of Medicine, by John Eberle, M. D.
Surgery, George M'Clellan, M. D.
Chemistry, Jacob Green, M. D.
Institutes of Medicine, and Medical Jurisprudence, by B. Rush Rhees, M. D.
Anatomy, by Nathan R. Smith, M. D.
Materia Medica and Botany, by Wm. P. C. Barton M. D.
Obstetrics, by John Harnes, M. D.

☞ *Fee for attendance on all the courses*, as established by law, $100.

No student will be admitted *gratuitously* who shall not present a *written* application, accompanied by testimonials of his moral character, instruction, and general attainments to the undersigned Committee of the Board of Additional Trustees, on or before the 1st of November next. AMBREL GREEN, M. D.

WM. DUNCAN,
EDWARD KING.

Philadelphia, Sept. 6th 1827. sept 22—6t

LEWIS TEESE,

FASHIONABLE HAT MANUFACTURER, No. 16 South Third st. below Chesnut street, where hats of any description may be obtained by Wholesale and Retail, which, for beauty and durability, and excellence of materials, are equal to any in the city. Fine moleskin, Castor and Russia Hats; also, Imitation Beaver, which he offers for sale at very low prices. Country Merchants will find it their interest to call, as the subscriber flatters himself he will give general satisfaction.

An elegant assortment of short nap beaver hats; gentlemen that are in the habit of wearing short naps hats are invited to call and examine them.

N. B.—Hats of any shape or quality made to order, at the shortest notice. June 9—tf

GEORGE W. FARR,

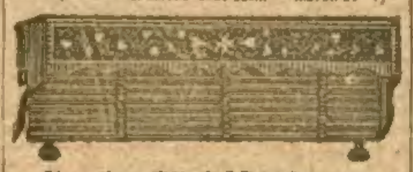
WOOLLEN DRAPER & TAILOR,

No. 204 MARKET STREET,

Next door above the Red Lion Hotel.

HAS received by late arrivals from London an elegant assortment of blue, black, olive, claret, bronze, green, brown, mixed, and a variety of fancy colored Cloths and Cassimeres, Mirate, Lewis, Hick & Henry manufacture. Also, a variety of English black and blue Silk Vestings, Barratheas, plain and figured Marsellles, fancy and plain Silk Velvets, Tailenett, Valencia figured and plain Cravats, plain and ruffled linen and cotton Shirts, Collars, &c. Gloves, Stockings, English and German Silk Handkerchiefs, all of which will be sold from ten to fifteen per cent. lower than they can be purchased in the United States. Medical Students, Country Merchants and others visiting the city, will please to call and examine the above.

N. B. One years credit will be given to all regular dealers, or a liberal discount for cash. march 24—1y



Venetian Blind Manufactory.

HOOK & STOCKTON,

No. 125 Arch Street.

HAVE constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Venetian Blinds, of superb Manufacture, the most elegant colours and warranted to stand, which they offer as low as can be purchased elsewhere.

N. B. We continue to supply Upholsterers at the lowest wholesale prices. oct 13—3m

Again! and Again!!

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*** Tickets and shares can be had at scheme price in the next class till Saturday evening. Capital $10,000, to be drawn on the 14th next month. oct 13—tf

FORTUNE'S HOME,

P. CANFIELD'S

No. 129 CHESNUT STREET.

HAS the pleasure of presenting to his friends and the public the following beautiful scheme of the Union Canal Lottery, 34th Class, which draws on the 14th day of November next:

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$10,000	50 prizes of	$100
1 do.	2,500	51 do.	70
1 do.	1,900	51 do.	60
1 do.	1,160	51 do.	50
2 do.	1,000	51 do.	40
8 do.	600	102 do.	10
4 do.	400	1530 do.	8
10 do.	300	11475 do.	4
10 do.	200		

Tickets $4 shares in proportion. Orders from a distance (enclosing the cash or prize tickets) will be promptly attended to, if addressed to

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DANCING SCHOOL,

At the Masonic Hall, Chesnut Street.

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To Journeymen Tailors.

FIVE or six Journeymen Tailors will meet with constant employment, and liberal wages, at Mount Airy, opposite the Mount Airy Methodist Episcopal church. oct 20—3t*

To Country Merchants and Others.

JOHN BEMENT & CO.

No. 5, north Third Street.

(Successors to the late Mr. Samuel Hoffman.)

RESPECTFULLY inform the Customers of the late Mr Samuel Hoffman, as well as the public in general, that they have now on hand, a large and general assortment of Turnure Shell, Tuck, Neck, and Side Combs. 2,000 dozen imitation Tuck, do. various sizes. Also, Ivory, Crescent, Dressing, Shelling, Side, Neck, Long, and Pocket Combs, of various sizes and qualities, which they offer for sale, at the above mentioned establishment—as wholesale only—for cash or approved paper. Country Merchants and others are requested to call and examine the assortment.

All orders attended to with despatch.

N. B. Cash and the highest price given for Country and Spanish Horns. sept 22—3m

INSOLVENT NOTICES.

INSOLVENT Debtor's Bonds and final Petitions for the next Court; and all other writings and advice connected therewith, correctly and legally attended to, until discharged by the Honorable Judges of the Court. Those persons who will be obliged to avail themselves of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, at the approaching term, and wish to have their business done in a proper and legal manner, will please apply at No. 8, south Fifth street, third door below Minor street.

CHARLES P. LISLE.

Professional services, in case of opposition, will be rendered if required.

N. B. Office open until 8 o'clock, P. M. aug 4—1yr

DR. CHAMBERS'
REMEDY FOR INTEMPERANCE.

THE Subscriber, on the decease of the late Dr. William Chambers, took into his possession the personal estate of the deceased, and found, prepared, a large quantity of Dr. Chambers' Remedy for Intemperance.

He hereby informs the public, that he has disposed of all the medicine so found, to Dr. James Hart, and Mr. Andrew M. Fanning, of this city.

In making this disposition, the subscriber has been actuated by a due regard to the interests of the heirs of the intestate, as well as to give the most extensive use to the virtues of the discovery, whatever they may be; and he can further add, with confidence, that the gentleman who will hereafter be the vendors of the Remedy for Intemperance, as prepared by the inventor, have been intimately connected with Dr. Chambers in his life time, have been his agents in compounding the medicine, and are acquainted with its composition.

SYLVANUS MILLER,
Public Administrator, &c.

*** The medicine will hereafter be prepared and sold by the subscribers, who alone are in possession of the original receipe of the inventor, at the office of the late Dr. Chambers, in the basement story of Rutger's Medical College, in Duane street, east side of Broadway, and at the Medical store of Dr. Hart, corner of Broadway and Chambers street, three doors from the Washington Hall, New York.

The astonishing success which this remedy has obtained in restoring habitual inebriates to sobriety, has established its virtues beyond all contradiction, and supercedes the necessity of any further comment.

All that is required, to ensure its specific effect, is to attend strictly to the directions. It is put up in packages sufficient for one individual cure, and accompanied with ample directions for its use, signed in the hand-writing of the subscribers, without which none are genuine. We are induced to adopt this measure, as, in consequence of the great celebrity which Dr. Chambers' medicine has obtained, there have been, and doubtless will be, many spurious imitations. On enclosing to us the usual price, $5, postage paid, the medicine can be sent by mail. To those who are unable to pay, on personal application of the individual at our office, the medicine will be administered gratis.

JAMES M. HART, M. D.
A. M. FANNING,
Successors to W. Chambers.

A supply of the above celebrated medicine is received and for sale by WM. MOORHEAD,
No. 318 South Second street, Philadelphia.
And at ELLIS & MORRIS' Drug and Chemical Store, 56 Chesnut street, (late Marshall's.)
sept 8—3m

NOTICE TO EVAN DAVID.

WHEREAS JOSHUA DAVID of Newcastle, Del. deceased, devised by his last Will and Testament, a share of his property to his brother Evan David in case he should be living, this is to give notice to the said Evan David, to come forward and claim his share of the said property.

Published pursuant to the last Will and Testament of Joshua David. ELISHA DAVID,
June 16—1y* Newcastle county, Del.

Straw Bonnet Manufactory.

MRS. E. HENLEY,

No. 4, North Second Street,

CONTINUES to Manufacture Straw and Gymp Cottage Bonnets, of fashionable patterns. She has on hand English straw hats of the newest fashion, American straw and gymp cottage bonnets, Leghorn flats and crowns do. Bolivar hats, men's and boy's Leghorn, Sea grass and Manilla hats, pink, blue, white and black sattins, do. do. mantua gauze, garnitures and other fancy ribbons, plain satin and taffety do. piping cords, and a great variety of Millinery trimmings, straw plait and chain gymp, by the single yard or larger quantity.

N. B. Country Merchants and Milliners supplied on liberal terms.

ALSO—A variety of Ladies' Cloaks, Boy's and Miss's do. Also, Circassian, Tartan, and Camblet plaids, at very reduced prices. sept 15—6t

Mr. Planton's Uncorruptible
ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

APPROVED by the Medical Society and the Franklin Institute, are too well known to need eulogium. Experience has proved them to be far superior to any other kind of artificial teeth. He performs also, all operations relative to his profession at a reasonable charge.

DRAWING.—His wife continues to take Likenesses in oil and Miniature, and to teach the Ladies the art of Drawing, at South Fourth, corner of Prune street. sept 29—3m*

TOWNSEND SHARPLESS,

No. 30, South Second Street.

HAS received, by recent arrivals, an assortment of the following articles.

Rich Irish Tabinets,
Bombazettes and Norwich Crapes,
Printed and Worsted Bombazettes,
Figured Bombazets and fine Circassian Plaids,
Plain Circassians and fine Bareges, high colors,
Heavy double Levantines, Grey de Naples and Florences,
An excellent assortment of black and coloured India Satins and Satin Levantines,
Black Italian Mantuas,
Also, a case of TURKISH SATINS, new and beautiful article for Cloaks, Dresses,
6, 7 and 8-4 plain silk Cashmere Shawls,
6-4 do do with neat coloured borders,
White Merino Shawls, plain and with neat borders,
Rich Figured Cravats, fine Dimities and Muslins,
Plain Cravats, plain and ruffled linen and cotton Shirts,
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Prospectus of a Literary Magazine.

To be published for the Editor,

BY J. DOBSON,

No. 108 Chesnut-street, Philadelphia.

THE PHILADELPHIA

MONTHLY MAGAZINE,

Devoted to general LITERATURE and the FINE ARTS.

"_____" None shall part dear, God to
_____places unite_____der.

THE favoured literature of the present age, and of this city in particular, at this time, level that kind which, with an emphasis perhaps too excessive, is usually designated as practical. The love of nature, so united by chemistry, have been applied with amazing dexterity and success to the development of our resources; anatomical and physiological researches have given to medical science a practical value hitherto unknown; and the mechanic principles and powers have conformed their claim on our attention and regards by a suggestion of results not less useful than they have been novel and surprising. But while we cheerfully acknowledge the benefits which have resulted to us from inquiries almost exclusively directed to scientific objects, we cannot withhold the expression of our conviction that more than this is necessary to place us on that eminence, from which we may contemplate, with higher emotions, the various interests and feelings, and multiplied relations of man. The pursuit of science, however valuable, and even necessary to the welfare of a state, or to the gratifications of individual taste and ambition, can never engross the exclusive regard of a well educated community. The experience of every day evinces, that all that interests us in existence is indissolubly connected with our desires and aversions, our hopes and fears, our joys and sorrows. "Homo sum, et humanum me nil alienum puto," (an adage not the least estimable, because it is true) is a sentiment which is strongly felt in this country, and which unites us, by a thousand sympathies, with our fellow men. History and Biography, fascinating us with former generations in their collective and individual character, open to us a boundless field for instructive inquiry. Poetry, the Fine Arts, and Criticism, while they heighten our gratifications, purify our taste, enlarge our views, and advance and exalt our virtue. These, together with Moral Philosophy, views of the present condition of nations, and General Literature, cannot fail, under all changes of opinion, circumstances and pursuit, to attract the attention and fix the regard, not only of the refined, and well educated, but also of the general mass of society.

To promote the cultivation of that literature which adorns while it gives dignity to the possessor, which refines while it adds vigor to moral feeling, and which comes home to the "business and bosoms" of all, is, in a few words, the object which the Editor has in view in making this exertion to establish in Philadelphia a "Literary Journal." He is not ignorant of the failure of many of his predecessors in similar enterprises; but undismayed by their unsuccessful endeavours, though not presuming on exertions yet untried, he makes with confidence and hope this appeal to the literary pride and patriotism of his fellow citizens. With a population so numerous and intelligent, can it be thought extravagant to suppose that Philadelphia will sustain an enterprise which aims at advancing objects so interesting to liberal minds, and which in other countries are so much approved, and so ably supported.

It is intended that this Magazine shall embrace whatever subjects may be included in the broad designations of General Literature and the Fine Arts.—Regular correspondents will be selected in the principal cities of the Union. The aid of many gentlemen of abilities and taste has been secured, and ample funds are provided for remunerating writers for their contributions. The most valuable foreign Magazines will be regularly imported, and (in accordance with the practice of the Editors of those Journals) selections of the best and most appropriate articles will be inserted. It is scarcely necessary to state that all sectarian and party views will be sedulously excluded.

The following exposition of the subjects which will form the contents of the Magazine, will distinctly illustrate the design of the Editor:—

Essays.	The Fine Arts.
American Memoirs.	Poetry, English, Latin, and French.
Historical Sketches.	Variety, including epigram and anecdote.
American Antiquities.	Notices of American Literature.
Sketches of Life and Character.	Notices of Foreign Literature.
Descriptions of American Scenery.	Useful Arts. (Notices.)
Tales.	Discoveries.
Miscellaneous.	Inventions.
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